Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2017 with funding from
CLIR

https://archive.org/details/fieldnotesv134500hami

Hamilton, R.B.

1967

Catalogue

#6 - #211

Peru

R.B. Hamilton
1967

Cannot see when found.

Specimen

Catalogue

Peru

1967

2 Km. S., 2 Km. E. of Nãna, Department of Lima, Peru. Elev. 1000' (Est.) (24 Km. E. of Lim

Jun. 29. 6 ♀ (laying) largest follicle 9mm. Columbina cruziana 56gms.

On cotton field below Tillandsia loma.

2 Km. N., 2 Km E. of Nãna, Department of Lima, Peru. Elev. 2770' (28 Km. E. of Lima)

7 ♂ t=7mm Spectyto cunicularia 147gms.

On barren loma with only widely scattered vegetation (see McCollum properties)

Lomas de Lachay, 1300'. 22 Km. N, 11 Km. W. of Chancay, Dept. Lima, Peru.

3 July 8 ♀ f<1mm Muscigralla brevicauda 13 gms.

On rocky hillside with scattered trees and bushes.

9 ♂ t=8mm Pyrocephalus rubinus 17.5 gms.

Scattered Eucalyptus with scattered brush understory.

4 July 10 ♀ Vulva closed Phyllotis sp. 206-113-27-22 25gms

Among large boulders on hillside with scattered bushes and trees.

11 ♀ Vulva closed Phyllotis sp. 208-116-25-22 39gms.

Among large boulders on hillside with scattered bushes and trees.

12 ♂ t=6mm. Zonotrichia capensis (Coll. - Ray Hucy) 26gms

Shot from Eucalyptus grove with trees planted orchard style & low brush understory.

5 July 13 ♂ t=9mm Phyllotis sp. (Coll.-F. McCollum) 222-120-26-22 36gms.

Caught in snap trap among massive boulders on hillside.

14 ♂ t=8mm Phyllotis sp. (coll.-F. McCollum) 217-111-25-19 42 gms.

Caught in snap trap among massive boulders on hillside

15 ♂ t=9mm Zonotrichia capensis 23gms.

Shot from tree on hillside covered with scattered trees, boulders and low shrubs.

6 July 16 Phyllodactylus 50mm. (S.V.=26)

17 " 65mm (S.V.=33)

18 ♀ f<1mm Conirostrum (Coll. - Ray Hucy)

Shot from small flock from orchard like Eucalyptus grove.

B. Hamilton
1967

Catalogue

Lomas de Lachay, 22 Km. N. 11 Km. W. of Chancay, Dept Lima, Peru. Elev. 1300'.

6 July 19 ♂ t=4mm wt = 9.5 gms.

Shot flying over open field with little low vegetation.

20 93 (s.v. = 46mm)

21 99mm (s.v. = 55mm)

22 (s.v. = 43 mm

23 64mm. (s.v. = 31mm)

120Km. S, 52 Km. E. of Casma, Dept. Ancash, Peru. Elev. 25'.

7 July 24

Taken from under rock on rocky beach about 10 yds. from water.

110 Km. S., 42 Km E. of Casma, Dept. Ancash, Peru.

25 ♂ t=13 167 gms.

Shot from sandy gravelly area about 1 Km. from beach with 25% Tillandsia cover.

8 July 26

27

1 Km. N, 12 Km E. of Pariacoto, Dept. Ancash, Peru. Elev. 8000'.

11 July 28 ♂ t=2mm 12.5 gms.

Shot from 20' high deciduous tree in area of thick brush.

29 ♂ t=7mm. 59 gms.

Shot from ground in cattle path near brushy area. 59 g.

30 ♂ t=3mm 1.5 gms

Shot from top of small bush about 3' high in brushy area.

31 ♂ t=3mm 2.0 gms

Shot from top of aloe leaf near brushy area.

32 ♀ f<1mm 12.0 gms.

Shot from 20' high deciduous tree in area of thick brush.

33 ♀ f=1mm 7 gms.

Shot from base of flowering bush about 10' high in brushy area.

Catalogue

5 Km. NE of Pacasmayo, Dept. La Libertad, Peru. Elev. 200'.

14 July	34	♂ t = 7mm. Geo[illegible]		21 gms.
		Shot from ground in open sandy area near open brushy area.		
	35	Pi[illegible]		7 gms.
		Shot from bush in open brushy area near small (6'×10') irrigation stream.		

3 Km. SE of Mórrope, ~~etc~~ Dept. Lambayeque, Peru. Elev. 100'.

15 July	36	♀ fol. = 1mm. [illegible]		8 gms
		Shot from small bush in open semi-tropical desert.		
	37	♀ f<1mm [illegible]		11 gms.
		Shot from mesquite tree in open semi-tropical desert.		

11 Km. N. of Jayanca, Dept. Lambayeque, Peru

16 July	38	♀ fol<1mm		23 gms.
		Shot feeding on ground under low bush in open brushy desert.		

10 Km. E of Piura, Dept. Piura, Peru - Elev. 300'.

17 July	39	♀ vulva perforate Ph[illegible] gracilis	133-70-19-15	11 gms.
		Trapped under open acacia tree in open desert.		

Punta Aguja, 37 Km. SW of Sechura, Dept. Piura, Peru - Elev. 100'.

19 July	40	♀ lactating Phy[illegible]	181-89-24-22 (tail broken)	19.5 gms
		Trapped from bottom of rocky arroyo (35' high) only widely scattered vegetation.		
18 July	41	Phyllodactylus	90 mm (s.v. = 59 mm)	
	42		96 mm (s.v. = 55 mm)	
	43		99 mm. (s.v. = 51 mm.)	
	44		(s.v. = 46 mm.)	
	45			
	46			

Reventazon, 64 Kms. S, 19 Km. W. of Sechura, Dept. Piura, Peru. Elev. 100' (est.).

20 July	47	♂ t = 7 × 4 mm. Ph[illegible]	145-62-20-17	13 gms.
		Skin eaten by Peleczrus occidentalis. Trapped at edge of dune under capar bush.		

Hamilton
1967

Catalogue

Punta Trico-Trac. 2 Km. E. of Bayovar, Dept. Piura, Peru. Elev. 20'.

21 July 48 ♀ f<1mm. Pterophlia sinuosa 37 gms.

Taken from net about 10 yds. from H₂O in front of Acacia bush.

23 July 49 ♀ vulva open. 3 emb. (8mm.) Pectis gentilis 165-85-19-16 17.5 gms.

Trapped near hole in sandy area with scattered shrubs and trees.

50 ♂ t=9×7mm. Pectis gentilis 156-80-21-17 15 gms.

Trapped near hole in sandy area with scattered shrubs and trees.

Drosid Call trapped in sandy area usually near hole.

♂ t=7×5mm. Pectis gentilis 14.5 gms

♂ t=8×4mm. 16 gms

♀ Isolating ut. scars present 21 gms.

♂ testis not descended 10 gms.

♀ Vulva open; No scars 10 gms

♂ t=7×5mm. 14 gms

♂ t=7×5mm. 13.5 gms.

24 July ♀ vulva fused 10 gms.

♀ " " 9.5 gms

51 ♂ t=3mm. Heterosclelus incanus (Coll: R. Huey) 104 gms

Shot from rock associated with Heterosclelus incanus.

52 ♀ f=1mm (Coll: R. Huey) 16.5 gms.

Shot from beach flying at Virulla Lagoon.

53 ♂ t=7mm Phaberocalyx Iris blue green.

Shot flying near border of beach. Skeleton mark.

1 Km. N. of Sechura, Dept. Piura, Peru. Elev. 100'.

27 July 54 t<1mm 6 gms.

Shot from small arania tree in arania thicket.

~~54~~

R.B. Hamilton
1967

Catalogue

8 Km. N., 8 Km. W of Piura, Dept Piura, Peru. Elev. 100'.

28 July 55 ♂ t= Hemiste 5 gms

Shot near "mistletoe" in mesquite thicket.

Quebrada Honda, Fonda, 14 Km. N; 13 Km. E of Talara. Dept. Piura, Peru.

56 ♂ t=2mm Glaucidium 11 gms.

Shot from mesquite tree about 10' from ground.

29 July Discard Piezorhina sumichr ♀ f<1mm bill bone colored. 37 gms.
sk. unossified.

57 ♂ t=2mm Picoides nivosus 28 gms.

Caught in net in clearing near small acacia trees.

58 Green Woodpecker 61 gms.

Shot from trunk of tree about 10' high (tree 30').

Discard Thamnophilus (Sum. ♀ ♂ ?) ♂ t=4mm SK. ossifid 4 gms.

Parinas, 15 Km E., 7 Km. N. of Talara, Dept Piura, Peru.

31 July 59 ♂ t=4.5mm Flycatcher 13 gms.

Shot by Ray Huey in mesquite grove.

60 ♀ f<1mm Forpus 30 gms.

Shot by Ray Huey in edge of mesquite grove

1 Aug 61 ♂ t=2mm Patagioenas plumbea 5 gms.

Shot about 10' high in mesquite tree.

62 ♀ f<1mm Icterus graceannae 36 gms.

Shot high in mesquite tree near red flowering "mistletoe" like parasite.

63 ♀ f=1mm [illegible] 92 gms.

Shot from mesquite tree near thick clump of bushes from which it flushed.

64 ♀ f<1mm Campylorhynchus fasciatus 25 gms.

Shot from top of mesquite tree at edge of mesquite thicket.

65 ♀ f<1mm Mimus 15.5 gms.

Taken from net near low mesquite in mesquite thicket.

B. Hamilton
1967

Catalogue

Parinas, 7Km N, 15 Km E. of Talara, Dept Piura, Peru.

2 Aug. 66	♂ t=15x10mm	Fox	825-317-130-67	2375 gms.

Trapped with steel trap in thick vegetation in mesquite thicket (bird bait).

Discard (all taken in mesquite grove.)

	♀ f=1mm	Sk. part. ossified	21 gms.
	♀ f=1mm	"	24.5 gms.
	♀ f<1mm	Sk. ossified	14 gms
	"	Sk. ossified ?	14.5 gms
	"	"	9.0 gms
		Sk. ossified	12.0 gms.
	♂ t=2mm	Sk. ossified	10.5 gms
	♂ t=2mm	Sk. ossified	9.0
	♂ t=2mm		
	♀ f<1mm	Sk. ossified	8.0
	♀ f<1mm		8.0

Monte Grande, 14Km N, 25 Km. E. of Talara, Dept. Piura, Peru.

4 Avg.	Discard (taken in open mesquite woods)			
		♂ t<1mm	Sk. ossified	1.5 gms.
		♂ t<1mm	Sk. unossified	6.5 gms.
67	♀ f<1mm juv.		Sk. unossified	21.5 gms.

Taken from ext. at edge of mesquite grove near H2O.

Discard (taken at edge of open mesquite woods)

		♂ t=1.5mm	Sk. ossified	34 gms.
5 Avg.			Sk. ossified	3.5 gms.
		♀ f=1mm	Sk. ossified	56 gms.
68	♂ t=3x2mm			58 gms.

Shot from mesquite tree in mesquite grove.

69	♂ t=26x13mm.		571-293-64-29	445 gms.
69A		Skeleton. Set in mesquite tree in mesquit grove.		

Hamilton
1967

Catalogue

Barrancos, 11 Km N. 28 Km. E. of Cabo Blanco, Dept. Piura, Peru.

Aug. 6	70	♀ f=1mm			wt. = 166 gms.
		Shot from tall mesquite when roosting just before dusk.			
	71	♀ f=1mm			wt=62 gms.
		Shot when flushed from mesquit. tree during daytime.			

S. foot of Cerro Amotape, 10 Km N. 40 Km W. of Sullana, Dept. Piura, Peru.

Aug. 9	72	♂ t=3×2mm.	SK. unossified	Mod. fat.	30 gms.
		Shot when flushed from low brushy vegetation during daytime.			
Aug. 8	73	Phyllodactylus			
	74	"			
	75	"			
	76	"			
	77	"			
	78	"			
	79	"			

Las

5 Km. E. of Los Lomas, 60 Km. ENE of Sullana, Dept. Piura, Peru

~~Aug. 11~~					
Aug. 11	80	♀ f<1mm	SK. unossified	Little Fat	5.5 gms.
		Shot from branch of small deciduous tree.			
	81	♂ t=2mm	SK. ossified	Little Fat.	36 gms
		Shot from thick bush in fence row.			
	82	♂ t=2mm	SK. ossified	Mod. Fat	
		Shot from top of thick tree about 20' high.			
Aug. 10	83				
	84				
	85				
	86				
	87				
	88				

B. Hamilton
1967

Catalogue

SE Foot cerro Amotape. 13Km. N, 35Km. W. of Sullana, Dept. Piura, Peru

10 Aug. ~~to~~ 89

90

91

92

93

94

95

5 Km. E. of Los Lomas, 60Km. ENE of Sullana, Dept. Piura. Peru

11 Aug. 96 ♂ t=2mm. Sk. unossified Little Fat. 20gms.

Shot from deciduous tree about 30' high; 10' up.

Discard (Shot in area of thick brush and scattered trees).

♂ t=1mm. Sk. unossified 28 gms.

♀ f=1mm Sk. unossified Imm. 2gms.

13 Aug. 97 ♂ t=10×7mm. Little fat 220-120-25-22 36gms.

Trapped near ~~rock~~ salt with scattered low vegetation.

Cerro Viejo. 5 Km. SSW of Motupe, Dept. Lambayeque, Peru.

98

99

Chiclayo, Dept. Lambayeque Peru. Elev. 1000'.

14 Aug. 100

101

102

Under rocks in old field with scattered vegetation & loose sandy soil.

16 Km. N., 25 Km. E. of Olmos, Dept. Lambayeque, Peru. Elev. 4300'

15 Aug. 103 ♂ t=1mm. Coll. Carl Koford. Mod Fat Sk. ossified 6gms.

Shot 10' up in small tree 15' high in scattered brush.

B. Hamilton
1967

Catalogue

16 Km N, 25 Km E. of dmos. Dept. Lambayeque, Peru. Elev. 4300'

16 Aug. 104	♂ t=1 Colibri [illegible]		Little Fat	8 gms.
	Shot from 30' high tree 10' up near stream.			
105	♀ f<1mm Atlapetes		slt. ossified	Little Fat 24 gms.
	Shot from low bush near stream			
106	♀ f<1mm Pipraeidea [illegible]		slt. unossified	Mod. Fat 30 gms.
	Shot 15' up in 25' tree near small stream.			
	Discard Empidonax (orange mouth) ♂ t=15mm slt. unossified			
107	♀ f<1mm [illegible]		slt. unossified	Little Fat. 27 gms.
	Taken from net at edge of mixed bush and tree slope.			
17 Aug. 108	♂ t=3mm Atlapetes		slt. partially ossified	Little Fat 19 gms.
	Shot from small tree (10') near shrubby clearing.			
109	♀ No embryos Nipples enlarged		64-0-15-17	18 gms. starved
	Taken from net 4' from ground at edge of bush & tree vegetation.			
110	♀ No Emb.		63-0-14-15	18 gms. starved
	Taken from net 4' from ground at edge of bush & tree vegetation.			

El Arenal, Huancabamba River, 11km. S., 7 Km. W. of Pomahuaca, Dept. Cajamarca, Peru. Elev. 3000'

19 Aug. 111	♂ t=8x6mm		78-0-15-20	38 gms.
	Taken from net between mesquite trees.			
18 Aug 112	♂ t=2mm		slt. ossified.	Mod. Fat 6 gms.
	Caught in net near flowering yellow tree.			
113	♀ No Emb.		66-9-12-12	8.5 gms.
	Taken from net near mesquite tree.			
114	♀ No Emb.		66-7-11-12	9 gms.
	Taken from net near mesquite tree.			
19 Aug. 115	♀ f=1mm		Little Fat	slt. ossified 35 gms.
	Taken from net near mesquite tree.			

Catalogue

El Arenal, Huancabamba River, 11Km. S., 7Km. W. of Pomahuaca, Dept. Cajamarca, Peru. Elev. 3000'

20 Aug. 116 ♀ Nv Emb. 77-0-15-18 38gms.

Taken from net near mesquite tree.

Rio Chamaya, 35 Km SE of San Felipe, Dept. Cajamarca, Peru. Elev. 2500'.

117 ♂ t=4×3mm 68-0-13-17 25gms.

Taken from net placed over small stream (10' across).

21?

8 Km. WSW of Bagua, Dept. Amazonas, Peru. Elev. 1500'

118 ♀ t=4mm. (Discard) 35gms.

Taken from net in open forest.

22 Aug. 119 T.L. =132mm (S.V.=53mm)

Found in leaf litter under log in open forest.

120 T.L. = 69mm (S.V.= 40mm)

Found in leaf litter under log in open forest.

121

Taken from loose bark 4' high in open forest.

122 ♂ t=4mm Vitta oliveacea · Iris red. Sk. ossified Little Fat 13gms.

Shot about 20' up in 40' deciduous Tree in open forest.

123 ♀ t<1mm Synoptis Sk. ossified. Little Fat 13gms.

Taken from net in open forest.

124 ♂ t=4mm Little Fat 10gms.

Shot from deciduous Tree about 20' in open forest.

125 ♀ t=3mm Sk. ossified Little Fat 164gms.

Shot at night from cactus about 10' high.

♀ t<1mm 35 gms.

Discard ~~Sk. ossif. Mod. Fat.~~ 28 gms.

23 Aug. 126 ♀ t<1mm Sk. ossified Mod. Fat 28gms.

Taken from net in open forest.

R.B. Hamilton
1967

Catalogue

Tengo, 30 Km. S., 41 Km. E. of Bagua, Dept. Amazonas, Peru. Elev. 3000'.

25 Aug. 127 ♂ t=3mm sk. unossified Little Fat 13 gms.

Taken from net near stream in coffee bushes.

5 Km. N. 5 Km. E. of Pomacochas, Dept. Amazonas, Peru. Elev. 6000'.

128 ♀ f=1mm sk. ossified Little Fat. 65 gms.

Taken from net near small stream between thick brush.

Tengo. 30 Kms. 41 Km E. of Bagua, Dept. Amazonas, Peru. Elev. 3000'.

24 Aug. 129

Taken under rock in grassy area in mixed tropical forest.

5 Km. N., 5 Km E. of Pomacochas, Dept. Amazonas Peru. Elev. 6000'.

26 Aug. 130 ♂ t=7×4mm. 73-9-13-18 17 gms.

Taken from net near small stream among brush.

131 ♂ t=7×5mm 76-0-15-20 33 gms.

Taken from net near small stream among brush.

132 ♀ No Emb. 255-136-33-21 38 gms.

Taken from trap near small stream among ferns.

Discard ♀ Imm. 155-70-22-13 16 gms.

Taken from trap near small stream in thick vegetation.

133 ♂ t=8×5mm sk. ossified Mod. Fat 13 gms.

Taken from net in small clearing among 10-15' high brush.

134 ♂ t=7×5mm 70-0-13-14 25 gms. starved.

Taken from net near small stream among brush.

135 ♂ t=4×3mm 74-10-13-18 15 gms. starved.

Taken from net near stream among brush.

136 ♀ No Emb. 82-0-16-20 28 gms. starved

Taken from net near stream among thick brush.

137 ♀ Lact. tissue 65-0-15-17 19.5 gms. starved.

Taken from net near stream among thick brush.

B. Hamilton
1967

Catalogue

5 Km. N., 5 Km. E. of Pomacochas, Dept. Amazonas, Peru. Elev. 6000'.

26 Aug. 138 ♀ No Emb. 79-0-20-18 32 gms. starved.

Taken from net near stream among thick brush.

27 Aug. 139 ♀ No Emb. 62-0-13-14 15 gms.

Taken from net near stream among thick brush.

140 ♂ t = 3 mm Sk. ossified Little Fat 63 gms.

Shot from 60' deciduous tree about 10' up. In open forest.

Discard ♂ t = 5 × 3 mm. 22 gms.

141 ♂ t = 8 × 6 mm 290-156-37-22 64 gms.

Taken from snap trap near stream among ferns.

142 ♂ t = 5 × 3 mm 52-0-8-14 11 gms. starved

Taken from net near stream among thick brush.

143 ♂ t = 7 × 6 mm. 62-0-12-15 18 gms. starved

Taken from net near stream among thick brush.

144 ♂ t = 5 × 4 mm 65-0-11-14 27 gms.

Taken from net near stream among thick brush.

Discard (same as No. 141) 312-169-35-25 ♀ No Emb. 80 gms.

145 ♀ fetus mm Low. Mod. orange Mod. Fat 5 gms.

Taken from net near stream among thick brush.

28 Aug. 146 ♂ t = 7 × 5 mm. Sk. ossified Little fat 17 gms.

Shot in low deciduous tree in open forest.

147 ♂ t = 5 × 3 mm Sk. ossified Little fat 16 1 gms.

Shot 40' high in 70' high deciduous tree.

29 Aug. 148 ♂ t = 7 × 5 mm 77-0-15-19 36 gms. starved

Taken from net near stream among thick brush.

149 ♂ t = 6 × 4 mm 77-0-16-19 35 gms. starved

Taken from net near stream among thick brush.

B. Hamilton
1967

Catalogue

Huallapampa, 2 Km. S., 16 Km W. of San Felipe, Dept. Piura, Peru. Elev. 4000'.

30 Aug. 150 ♂ t=2mm 76-9-11-15 9.5 gms.

Taken from net placed between mesquite trees in sandy canyon.

7 Km. N., 21 Km. E. of Olmos, Dept. Lambayeque, Peru. Elev. 2500'.

31 Aug. 151 ♀ f<1mm Parula Coll. Carl Koford. Mod Fat. Sk. unossified 6 gms.

Shot from 20' high mesquite in river wash.

3 Km. SE. of Morrope, Dept. Lambayeque, Peru. Elev. 100'.

2 Sept. 152 S.V. = 530 mm

Taken dead from road in area of high sand dunes.

3 Sept. 153 ♂ t=6×3 mm. Sk. ossified Fat 110 gms.

Shot from squash field near sand dunes.

4 Sept. Discard (caught in sand dune near caper bushes with snap trap)

♂ t=8×5 mm. 14 gms

♂ t=3×2 mm 6 gms.

11 Kms S. of Chiclayo, Pan Am. Highway, Puerto Eten Rd. Junction, Dept. Lambayeque, Peru. Elev. 100'.

154 T.L. = 96 mm (S.V. = 56 mm)

Found walking on ground under grass 4"-6" high (flushed by car).

Cayalti, 35 Km. SE of Chiclayo, Dept. Lambayeque, Peru. Elev. 300'.

5 Sept. 155 ♂ t=2.5 mm. Sk. ossified Little Fat 11 gms.

Shot near small stream about 15' up in mesquite tree.

Discard Pyrocephalus rubinus ♂ t=8×4 mm Sk. ossified Mod Fat 14.5 gms.

Shot near small stream 10' up in mesquite tree.

156 ♀ f<1mm Sk. ossified Fat 54 gms

Shot flying near small lake with emergent trees & bushes.

Discard Notiochelidon cyanoleuca ♂ t=1mm. Sk. unossified Little Fat 9.5 gms.

Shot flying near small lake with emergent trees and bushes.

~~8 Sept.~~ 157 T.L. = 139 (S.V. = 54 mm)

~~Caught~~ under ~~with~~ near branch. Shot near Acacia about near small stream.

Catalogue

1 Km. N, 12 Km. E of Parinacota, Dept. Ancash Peru. Elev. 8500'

8 Sept.	158	♂ t=8×4mm		226-115-30-23	50 gms.
		Caught under rock near bush.			
	159	♂ t=10×6mm	(tail tip broken)	204⁺-100⁺-27-21	40 gms.
		Caught in trap in area of mixed rock and bush.			
	160	♂ t=5×3mm		207-91-28-23	34 gms.
		Caught in trap in area of mixed rock and bush.			
	161	♂ t=10×7mm		218-107-24-21	34 gms.
		Caught in trap in area primarily bushy with scattered rock.			
	162	♂ t=7×4mm		215-105-23-20	32 gms
		Caught in trap in area of mixed rock & bush.			
	163	♂ t=3×2mm		188-89-23-20	24 gms
		Caught in trap in area of mixed rock and bush.			
	164	♂ t=11×7mm		216-112-24-21	32 gms.
		Caught in snap trap in area of mixed rock & bush.			
	165	♀ No Emb.		190-97-25-20	23 gms.
		Caught in snap trap in area of mixed rock & bush.			
	166	♀ No Emb.		191-96-24-19	19 gms.
		Caught in live trap in area of mostly bush.			
7 Sept.	167	♂ t=3mm.	Sk. ossified	Mod. Fat	187 gms.
		Shot when flushed from field with 50% (1-2) herbacous cover.			
8 Sept	168	♂ t=11×6mm		225-111-28-19	40 gms.
		Caught in snap trap in area of mixed bush and rock.			
	169	♂ t=6×5mm		N.M.-N.M.-16-21	26 gms.
		Caught in rock pile near large boulder.			
	170	♂ t=6×4mm		220-114-27-22	32 gms.
		Caught in snap trap under big rock with bush nearby.			
9 Sept.		Discard	♀ No Emb.		24 gms.

Hamilton
1967

Catalogue

1Km. N., 12Km. E. of Parinacota, Dept. Ancash, Peru. Elev. 8500'

9 Sept.		Discard	♀ No Emb.		13.5 gms.
		Atm 2 caught in bush with rocks nearby.			
	172	♀ f<1mm	SK. ossified	Fat	17.5 gms.
		Shot when flying over a cleared area in brush.			
8 Sept.	173	♀ f<1mm			18 gms.
		Caught in net set in brush along century plant row.			
9 Sept		Discard (all caught in net in brush near century plant row).			
		Zonotrichia capensis	♀ f=1mm	SK. unossified Mod. Fat.	23 gms.
		"	♂ t=2mm	SK. ossified Mod. Fat	24 gms
		"	♂ t=2mm	SK. ossified Mod. Fat	22 gms.
		"	♂ t=2 mm	SK. 90% ossified Mod. Fat	38 gms.
		"	♂ t=2mm	SK. 90% ossified Mod. Fat	39 gms.
		"	♂ t=2mm	(replacing body feathers) SK. 80% ossified Mod. Fat.	39 gms.
		"	♂ t=2mm	SK. 90% ossified Mod. Fat	36 gms.
		"	♀ f<1mm	SK. 90% ossified Mod. Fat	22 gms.
		"	♀ f=1mm	SK. 80% (replacing body & tail) Mod. Fat	25 gms.
		"	♂ t=2mm	SK. 80% Mod. Fat	23 gms.
		"	♂ t=1mm	SK. 90% ossified (replacing body feather) Mod. FM	12 gms.
		"	♂ t=1mm	SK. 70% (replacing body feather Mod. Fat.	11 gms.
9 Sept.	174	♀ No Emb.		N.M.-118-30-22	35 gms.
		Caught in scrape trap in brush near row of century plants. Site photographed.			
10 Sept.	175	♂ t=17x11 mm		303-154-35-24	99 gms.
		Same trap as #174			
9 Sept.		Discard	♂ t=9x6mm		38 gms.
		Caught in scrape traps in rocky slope. Site photographed. (below 2 alv.)			
		Discard	♀ Lact. Tissue 4 emb. (2-2), 7mm.		33 gms.
		"	♂ t=10x7mm		45 gms.

Hamilton
1967

Catalogue

1 Km. N, 12 Km. E. of Parizcate, Dept. Ancash, Peru. Elev. 8500'.

10 Sept. Discard (all caught in snap trap in rocks with brush nearby).

♂ t=6×4mm 29 gms.

♀ No Embs. Uvlva perforata. Ut. horn. swollen 27 gms.

♂ t=11×7mm 38gms.

9 Sept. 176 ♀ f<1mm sk. ossified Mod. Fat 254 gms.

Shot when flushed from field with 75% low (1'-2') herbaceous cover.

Tinco, 2 Kms S., 15 Km. W. of Huaraz, Dept. Ancash, Peru. Elev. 12,000'.

11 Sept. 177 ♀ No Emb. 236-110-28-21 54 gms.

Caught in snap trap in big rocks near bushes.

178 ♂ t=6×3 mm. 228-109-29-22 53 gms.

Caught in snap traps in thick bush with rock understory.

179 ♂ t=4×3 mm. 255-119-30-23 62 gms.

Caught in snap traps in thick bush with rock understory.

180 ♀ No Emb. 189-114-22-15 11 gms.
Caught in snap trap in heavy brush.
Discard ♂ t=1 mm. 10 gms.

" ♂ t=7 mm. 28.5 gms.

" ♂ t=3 mm. 32 gms.

" ♂ t=2 mm. (eaten) 27.5 gms*

" ♂ t=5 mm. 30.5 gms.

" ♀ No Emb. 31 gms.

" ♀ Lact. 3emb 10 mm. 44 gms.

" ♀ No Emb. 21.5 gms.

" ♂ t=2.5 mm 18.5 gms.

" ♂ t=2 mm 15 gms

" ♂ t=2.5 mm 18 gms.

12 Sept. 181 ♂ t=5×3 mm 238-119-~~25-15~~ 31-23 60 gms.

Caught in snap trap in small grassy patch 4' from massive rock.

Catalogue

Tinco, 2 Km. S., 15 Km. W. of Huaraz, Dept. Ancash, Peru. Elev. 12,000'.

12 Sept.	182	♀ No Emb.	210-119-25-15	20 gms.

Caught in snap trap under fern by rock 15' from H2O

	183	♂ t=2mm	SK. ossified. No Fat	5.5 gms.

Shot perched in bush 3' high near small stream.

		♂ t=3×1.5 mm	30 gms.
		♂ t=3mm	18 gms.
	"	♂ t=6×4 mm	20 gms.
	(same as No 180)	♀ perf. No Emb.	12 gms.
	"	♂ t=3×2 mm	11 gms.
	"	♂ t=3×2 mm	11 gms.
	"	♀ No. Emb.	9 ~~5~~ gms.
CALLAN		♂ t=1mm. SK. oss. No Fat	5.5 gms.

Callon, 2 Km. S., 11 Km. W. of Huaraz, Dept. Ancash, Peru. Elev. 13,000'.

13 Sept.	184	♂ t=4×3 mm	178-96-25-15	14.5 gms.

Caught in snap trap under small bush (1') on rock slide.

	185	♀ f<1mm	SK. unossified	Mod. Fat. 31 gms.

Shot on altoplano in brush grass with scattered rocks.

Discard	♂ t=12×8 mm	58 gms.
"	♂ t=9×6 mm	47 gms.
"	♂ t=12×7 mm	50 gms.
"	♂ t=9×6 mm	46 gms.
"	♂ t=7×5 mm	37 gms.
"	♂ t=6×4 mm	30 gms.
"	♂ t=5×3 mm	26 gms.
"	♀ No Emb.	34 gms.
"	♂ t=4×2 mm	13 gms
"	♂ t=3×2 mm	12 gms

Hamilton
1967

Catalogue

Rio Santa, 20 Km. S. of Huaraz, Dept. Ancash, Peru. Elev. 10,000'

14 Sept. 186	♂ t=1mm	Sk. ossified	Fat	12 gms.

Shot from low flowering bush (5')

Rachacoca - nr. Rio Santa, 45 Km. S. of Huaraz, Dept. Ancash, Peru. Elev. 11,000'.

15 Sept. 187	♂ t=9x6 mm	144-65-20-18		18 gms.

Trapped from rock wall in burnt grass vegetation.

188	♀ Vulva perf. Ut. swollen	148-65-19-19		17 gms.

Trapped from rock wall in burnt grass vegetation.

	Discard	♀ No Emb.		15.5 gms.
	"	♂ t=4x3 mm		16 gms.
	"	♀ No Emb		14.5 gms.
	"	♀ No Emb.		13 gms.
	"	♀ No Emb		13 gms.
	"	♂ t=2x1.5 mm		11.5 gms
189	♀ 4 Emb (2 mm) (2-2)	112-39-19-19		11 gms.

Caught in rock pile near rock wall in burnt grass.

190	♀ f=7mm.	Legs + bill base pink	Sk. 80% ossified	Mod. Fat 24.5 gms.

Shot when flushed from burnt grass field (rather open).

191	♂ t=2mm	Sk. 20% ossified	Little Fat	23 gms.

Caught in snap trap in burnt grass near stone fence.

Lake Conococha, 75 Km. S. of Huaraz, Dept. Ancash, Peru. Elev. 12,500'

16 Sept. 192	♂ t=5x3mm Lessonia rufa	Sk. ossified	Mod. Fat.	12.5 gms.

Shot from very short grass (1") near stony lake.

193	♀ f clmm Muscisaxicola flavinucha	Sk. 60% ossified.	Very Fat.	45 gms.

Shot from very short grass (1") near stony lake.

Lomas de Lachay, 20 Km N, 7 Km. W. of Chancay, Dept. Lima, Peru. Elev. 1000'

17 Sept.	Discard	(same as ckolord 3226)	♀ No Emb.	17.5 gms.

Trapped at edge of boulder where Viscacha sign was present.

Hamilton
1967

Catalogue

Rachacoca, Nr. Rio Santa, 45 Km.S. of Huaraz, Dept. Ancash, Peru. Elev. 11,000'

14 Sept. Discard Lophonetta specularioides ♂ t=20x10mm Sk. ossified Very fat 1050 gms

Shot from small pond. Bird & pond photographed.

Lomas de Lachay, 2½ Km.N, 11 Km.W. of Chancay, Dept. Lima Peru. Elev. 1300 1000'

17 Sept. 194 ♂ t=4x2 mm Sk. ossified Fat 51 gms

Shot from flock of about 250 shorebirds feeding in short herbaceous over field.

195 ♂ t=3x1mm Sk. ossified Very fat 56 gms

Shot from flock of about 250 shorebirds feeding in short herbaceous over field.

196 ♀ t=2mm. Sk. 85% ossified Mod fat 25.5 gms.

Shot 15' up in pine tree about 25' high.

197 ♂ t=12x7mm Sl. Mod Fat. Sk. ossified 20.5 gms.

Shot while fighting #198 on ground with 50% low (3") herbaceous cover.

198 ♂ t=10x7mm Mod Fat. Sk. ossified 25.0 gms

Same as #197.

Callon; 2 Km.S., 11 Km.W. of Huaraz, Dept. Ancash, Peru. Elev. 13,000'

13 Sept. 199 "

200 "

201 "

202 "

203 "

Above taken from bottom of small rivulet (1' across) flowing through grassy meadow.

Lomas de Lachay, 20Km N. 7Km. W. of Chancay, Dept. Lima, Peru. Elev. 1000'

17 Sept 204

Taken from under rock on talus slope in vicinity of Viscacha sign.

205

Same as #204

206

Taken from vertical slot of 1'x2' removed from vertical part of boulder (scorpion present)

B. Hamilton
1967

Catalogue

Rachacoca - nr. Rio Santa, 45 Km. S. of Huaraz, Dept. Ancash, Peru. Elev. 11,000'

15 Sept 207 [illegible]

Taken from snap trap in rock pile among burnt grass about 100 meter from standing H_2O.

Tinco, 2 Km S., 15 Km. W. of Huaraz, Dept. Ancash, Peru. Elev. 12,000'

12 Sept. 208 Akodon boliviensis

Taken from under rock after crossing road in grassland.

1 Km. N., 12 Km. E. of Pariacoto, Dept. Ancash, Peru. Elev. 8500'

9 Sept. 209 [illegible]

Shot from ground in brush near row of century plants.

210 [illegible] Akodon boliviensis

Shot from ground in brush near row of century plants.

211 [illegible] Akodon boliviensis

Caught in live trap in open brushland.

Hamilton, R. B

1967

Journal

Panama

Peru

R. B. Hamilton
1967

Journal

Jun 25

En Route San Francisco Calif to Panama city Panama

I departed from Oakland airport by Helicopter at about 0710. Earlier I had noticed that Robin's began singing at about 0430 when it was still quite dark. Weather was overcast when we left San Francisco. Some Black-Bellied Plover was observed flying at Oakland airport. The route down was to Los Angeles where we landed. From L.A. we headed E to El Paso where we veered slightly S and went directly to Gustavo city (passing through 2 time zones) passing over Tamaulipas ~~from~~ Mexico. The weather was mostly clear over U.S. when most desert was seen. Unfortunately it was quite cloudy over most of Mexico and I could not see most of the land. I did see some Mountainous land near Tamaulipas Mexico and also observed many rivers emptying into Gulf of Mexico as we flew over H2O to E of Tampico. There was no sign of shipping in Gulf of Mexico; I did see about 4 coast guard in the Gulf however. They all were about the same distance from land I could not possibly estimate the distance. When flying over Central America it was very cloudy but we managed to get into Gustavo city after some circling. This city was very beautiful with no obvious sign of slums. There was several ~~no~~clearings with type disappearing in their own private clouds in the vicinity of the city. It is placed at a rather high altitude. 4 birds in groups of 3 and 1 were seen. They were far away but appeared to be Grackles or some similar species. From Gustavo city we proceeded to Panama city but nothing was seen on way there.

R.B. Hamilton
1967

Journal

JUN 25 — En route San Francisco Calif to Panama City, Panama.

We arrived at Panama city at about 1915. The ~~m~~ consists of myself, Carl Koford the leader of this expedition, and Fred McCallom a student of UC that will study under Dr. Ned Johnson at Berkeley starting next fall. At Panama City we had little diffinulty clearing customs and then proceeded to Hotel Intenationale which is located next to Canal Zone. On way many insects sounding somewhat like cicadias were heard. Near airport was heard Common Nighthawk, Chordeiles minor. On way to hotel it was noticed that in contrast to Guatemala city, there was much poverty. The most outstanding thing about the journey was the number of buses seen. There seemed to be at least 4/5 as many busses as cars. They were all of a small and held perhaps 20 people. We rode around the city in the evening before proceeding to bed. One rather large (3") bat was seen at this time.

Jun. 26 — Panama City, Panama, and Barro Colorado Island, Canal Zone.

We got up early in order to journey to Barro Colorado Island. We caught train about 1/3 mile W of Hotel. While waiting for train which departed about 0700 we saw several interesting birds. Panama City is located in very hot humid area and therefore most of the vegetation is quite tropical. There were some rather large areas of 2nd growth vegitation. One section of the hills S of the train station was large area of this 2nd growth. Over the hills, even at this early hour were large

R. B. Hamilton
1967

~~Journal~~

JUN 26 Panama City Panama, and Barro Colorado Island, Canal Zone
number of Vultures. There were over 100 on each of
the hills I saw, Most of these were Black Vultures,
Coragyps atratus but some perhaps 10% were
Turkey Vultures, Cathartes aura. The Turkey Vultures
seemed to be flying higher than the Black Vultures and
had the dihedral of the wings more pronounced.
Some vultures were also perched on towers on the
hilltops. Also seen here were many flocks of
small, short tailed parrots. They were about 6" long
and mostly green with some blue in wings. I asked
a local, Panama City, Birdwatcher and he said that
this was a Lavi Parakeet. I can't find this name
in my reference books but believe it was a member
of the Genus Forpus or Brotogeris. Also seen
were Mockingbird, Mimus polyglottis, Brown
Pelican, Pelecanus occidentalis, and Boat-tailed
Grackle, Cassidix mexicanus. Several different small
birds were seen with one a flycatcher type and another
looking to be a member of the genus Diglossa. On
the train we saw several other species. I could
identify the Ruddy ~~Pigeon~~ Ground-Dove, Columbigallina
talpacoti, swifts of genus Chaetura, Rock Dove, Columba
livia, Blue-black Grassquit, Volatinia jacarina, an all brown
Robin-like Thrush ~~Turdus~~ Turdus sp., a woodpecker,
a white Egret and the least Grebe, Podiceps dominicus, and
Black Vultures. Most of the country we passed through was
quite broken and the forest growth present was all second growth.

B. Hamilton
1967

Journal

Jun 26 ~~Panama City, Panama and Barro Colorado Island, Canal Zone.~~
We got off of train at small whistle stop call Frijoles. At
Frijoles we proceeded S about 100 yds through wet grassy
fields to water. There we saw Vol2tinia jacarina display. Bird
perched abov grass about 3' from ~~ground~~ ground on emergent
vegetation. Bird flew about 1-2' in air straight up & came
immediately down to original perch. On descending
it gave a vocalization "zzzipp" The duration of vocalization
seemed to correspond to duration of downward flight.
When we reached the H_2O we boarded a launch which was
free and had capacity for about 25 people. We then headed
for Barro-Colorado Island. Near dock when we entered bay
was a group of one adult and 3 juvinile Common
Gallinule, Gallinula chloropus. The young were about 3/4
size of adults. When we got underway we kept to a
narrow channel. This was supposedly because this was
artificial lake & many trees still existed with tops only
slightly ~~below~~ below surface. Some of the birds we saw
on the journey were Green Heron, Butorides virescens,
Black Tern, Chlidonias niger in winter plumage, a
white egret, a gull and some unidentified Swallows were
also observed. On the island we looked at the facilities which
were not modern or considerable but seemingly adequate for
small groups of people. Some experimental animals were kept
in cages at laboratory which was located at one part of island
leaving remainder relatively undisturbed. at about 1000 hrs.
The weather overcast and raining with temperature 85-90 we
went walking into the forest. The forest was very dense

B. Hamilton
1967

Journal

Jun 26 Panama city, Panama, and Barro Colorado Island. Canal Zone

but did not contain any very large trees except extremely scattered ones. The trip was noteworthy for its lack of birds. Only three were seen in jungle, 4 Barred Antshrike, Thamnophilus doliatus, 4 Hummingbirds probably of genus Phaethornis, and Band Breasted Hylophilus flavipes. Only occasional birds were heard. Two Parakeets and a large Trogon were observed on entering the island. Also observed and heard vocalizing many times were Howler Monkeys. I have never seen them before. They were about 2' long excluding tail which was also about 2'. They were very furry and a chocolate brown color. About 5 adults were observed with 3 carrying young on their back. The ones we observed were all in one loose group. Several Toads and one Tree frog like amphibian were also observed. about 1130 It began to rain. Vocalization of both Howler Monkeys and birds seemed to increase with the approach of the rain. The rain was welcome to us because it cooled things off quite considerably. About 1200 we were back at laboratory where we ate a hot lunch which was free. We spent the afternoon till 3 sitting under the shade of building. Many small birds were in vicinity of lab. Observed was Black Vulture flying over. a streaked flycatcher possibly Myiodynastes maculatus. a yellow bellied flycatcher. possibly Rusty-margined Flycatcher, Myiozetetes cayanensis, Tropical Kingbird, Tyrannus melancholicus, Bananaquit, Coereba flaveola, Yellow-backed Oriole, Icterus chrysater, a small yellowish finch. probably Sicalis sp., and several other birds. Occasional lightning occurred with the thunder. We left island about 0300. On way back we saw many same birds we saw coming. Some Swallows were observed on wire

R. B. Hamilton
1967

~~Journal~~

Jun. 26 Panama city, Panama, and Barro Colorado Island, Canal Zone.
Gray-breasted Martin, Progne chalybea, a hawk or Eagle, and
miscellaneous small birds. When I returned to the city, I did some
shopping and went out to eat. I had Shrimp cocktail which was different
from back home but very delicious.

Jun 27 En Route Panama City, Panama, to Lima, Peru
Weather was cloudy warm and humid when we left for airport
at 0500. We had little difficulty at airport even though
Fred McCollum's bag was quite a bit overweight. We left
for Quito Ecuador at about 0730 on a Boeing 707 from
Braniff airlines. A Tropical Kingbird, Tyrannus melancholicus
was observed flycatching from ~~wire~~ terminal at airport of Panama City.
About 0815 we landed at Quito Ecuador. The weather was
clear most of the way and the vegetation consisted of unbroken
forest. Very widely scattered on the mountains which were evergreen
were some probably made by mining. As we approached Quito
more and more area was cleared for farming till in the neighborhood
of Quito only occasional patches of trees could be seen and erosion
was rampant. (McCollum) took a picture of this erosion. We
landed at airport at Quito and noticed town looked very nice
with no slums, set in a 9000' elevation. One small
grayish bird was observed. At 0945 we departed for Guayaquil
Ecuador. It was cloudy most of way and we saw nothing.
It cleared at Guayaquil and we came in for landing over
river. I saw Black Vulture flying. Coragyps atratus flying
near airport. I saw about 10 small white egrets in wet field
adjacent to airport. There was cattle in the airport and I assume they
were Cattle Egrets, Bubulcus ibis. We met Roy Hevey, the

R. B. Hamilton
1967

Journal

Jun 27, 1967 — Lv South Panama city, Panama, to Lima Peru.

fourth member of our expedition here. Bruquique appeared to be a city mostly of slums and to have few redeeming features. It is elevation is about sea-level and its temperature was about 70°F. We left for Lima, Peru, at about 1045 and arrived at about 1130. It was clear most of the way and we flew over the Andes. They were amazingly dry with only occasional patches of green. There was a great deal of difference in vegetation around on one side of a ridge or another. The S facing slopes seemed to have more vegetation. This is probably connected in some way with wind direction. About 2/3's of way to Lima it got cloudy and I didn't see anything to my assigned at about 1145.

Lima, Peru

Weather was overcast with temperature about 60-65°F. We had little difficulty clearing customs after customary ~~inspection~~ inspection. We were required to pay bag tonnage. We proceeded then to our temporary abode in Miraflores a southern suburb of Lima. We stayed at Casa Humboldt, a residence run by Dr's H. W and Marie Koepcke (Husband and wife) for visiting scientist. I don't know the details of our staying but I think we pay $6 a night / person. We settled down here and looked around the area taking a walk to nearby ocean about 1700. Throughout the day only the sun was not visible. Some of the birds we saw were Brown Pelican Pelecanus occidentalis, Black Vulture, Coragyps atratus, ~~Common Sparrow~~ Rufous-collared Sparrow, Zonotrichia capensis, Rock Dove, Columba livia, Swift Chaetura sp., Blue-black Grassquit, Volatinia jacarina, Gray Gull, Larus modestus and Kelp Gull Larus dominicanus. No bats or Berlepsch were observed although we looked for them. Some swallows were observed flying around near buildings.

R. B. Hamilton
1967

Journal

Jun. 28 Lima Peru

This is the day for errand running. Unfortunately Fred and I don't speak Spanish and we were more a hinderance than a help. Before we left in the morning we observed several birds in the back yard. These included Rufous-collared Sparrow, ~~Zonotrichia~~ Zonotrichia capensis, Crooking Brown Dove, Columbina cruziana, White-winged Dove, Zenaida asiatica and unidentified Hummingbird. Downtown Brown Pelican, Pelecanus occidentalis and Black Vulture, Coragyps atratus were regularly seen flying overhead. Some swallows were also seen. At night we ate with Kolpak's and discussed projected trips for our field trip.

Jun. 29 Nāna, Department of Lima, Elev. 1000'-3000' (26 km E of Lima on road to Chosica)

Weather was overcast with temperatures 60°-70°. On morning drive same birds as were seen on 28th in back yard (Volatinia male is slightly coming into summer plumage, he has increased flank feather peeking through breast. In addition the Long-tailed Mockingbird, Mimus longicaudatus was heard singing. We got a late start about 1040 and had to fight traffic for about the 1st third of the way. We passed many cotton fields on the way out. The only bird I could clearly identify was American Kestrel, Falco sparverius. Several other birds were seen but could not be identified. About 2 hrs past Nāna we headed up side of hill where workmen were working on putting in subdivision. We headed S here. Trees down about 2600-2330 ft. the area was watered and ornamental trees were seen. Few flocks of birds. Doves and Sparrows were observed. About 2400 ft the area were no longer watered and the area although quite hilly was almost barren of life. However, Burrowing Owls were seen regularly as were various butterflies, ~~spiders~~ spiders etc. Occasionally 1-2 vultures were seen by a couple

B. Hamilton
1967

Journal

Jun. 29 N52, Department of Lima, Elev 1000'-3000' (26 Km E of Lima on road to Chosica)

Ans one of their common small Herbs were observed a bunch of plants. All plants were very inconspicuous and very difficult to see. On this occasion birds different from ones heard but were never seen. At about 3000' the road was blocked by rock but the vegetation were so sparse we decided to try to find a better place. On the way down at 2770' I shot a Burrowing Owl, spotyto cunicularia #7 from the side of the road. Another flew away when this one was shot. It is hard to imagine what they could find to eat in a desolate place like this. Reg found a pellet which contained some insect remains and some small pelvic bone (about ½" long). At about 2250 Ron shot a Sporophila simplex, Drab Seedeater, from a flock. Also seen at this time were several Band-tailed Doves, Metriopelia ceciliae. A lizard was shot (we couldn't get close enough to more than) and it was in the genus, ? Trochaduras. Several others were seen. They had chestnut patches on the sides and appeared to be of at least one more species than the one collected. One had chestnut spot just before hind legs . Other had long chestnut strip Of course this might have been a sex difference. They were agressive but seemed to run on hind legs. At it is going to be difficult to identify lizards if they behave like them. At this location the sun was shining but it is still quite hazy. Temperature is about 70°. We had lunch about noon looking for other sites till when conditions might be more promising. After about 4 hrs. we first another road leading toward hills. This road again takes us to a sub-division with road and street light but no houses. We went to 2 km east of Km 26 and park [illegible]

B. Hamilton
1967

Journal

Jun. 29 Near Department of Lima, Elev. 1000'-3000' 126 Km E. of Lima on road to Chosica.

and on [illegible] providing road we ready hill. We then walked N. at first Fred McCullom and I walked E up the hill looking for birds to shoot. The hills were vegetated with a scattered growth of Tillandsia This is a Bromeliad. There must have been an average distance of >10' between plants which may have averaged about 1' high. I guess it is not surprising that no birds were seen here. After that the men walked back to the bottom of field where there was a cottonfield There were several irrigation ditches nearby where there were various small trees and bushes. In the cottonfields there were many species of birds but they were very difficult to shoot because of the abundance of cover. I finally managed to shoot a Blue-black Grassquit in worn plumage. I also shot a dark phase Vermillion Flycatcher, Pyrocephalus rubinus Volatinia jacarina about dusk I shot a Cooking Ground Dove, Columbina cruziana. Besides these birds many others were seen including American Kestrel, Falco sparverius Brown-billed Ani, Crotophaga sulcirostris, Long-tailed Mockingbird, Mimus longicaudatus, Blue and White Swallow, Pygochelidon cyanoleuca, a house dove, House Wren, Troglodytes aedon. One lizard or Snake was observed scurrying through the grass. at dusk on large ant was observed. Territorial behavior was observed in Vermillin Flycatcher, aerial display and chasing, Sparrow Hawk-aerial display, House Wren-song, Cooking Ground Dove-reproduction & captured. Other species were observed singing but no Blue-black Grassquit were observed in breeding plumage. Long-tailed Mockingbird was also observed singing. 2 small rats (about size of cotton rats) with long tails were also observed. Sparrow Hawk appears to be larger size than american bird. about 1800 we headed back to Lima, after our return to Lima we ate and ~~went~~ and put up some of the birds we had collected.

~~the Hospital and then went to bed. Slept and talked about tomorrow's~~

~~activities to visit on our trip. about midnight we went to bed~~

B. Hamilton
1967

Journal

30 Jun — Lima Peru

Morning was cloudy and cool as usual. The usual buzzing birds were present plus one hummingbird. It was relatively long (longer than California one with white tail and long decurved bill. I couldn't see any green. About the last 2/3 of dorsum was rufous & throat was green. I believe that it probably was

About 0745 Roy Hintz, Fred McCullom and myself went to San Isidro to do some shopping. Roy was in charge and details should be in his notes. After lunch we rested in a park where many of the local residents play soccer. It was a local custom for most stores (exclusive of restaurants) to close about 3 hrs for lunch. I do start having a closer way with the Lima. About 0130 we went to print up rest of Topographic maps of areas we are to visit. We then returned home. The map plan was at old airport and it was here that I saw ~~most~~ my first definite English Sparrow, Passer Domesticus. I even saw a huge globular grassy nest (about 1' in diameter) in a tree with a side entrance and wondered if it perhaps was used by English Sparrow. After we had supper we put up the remaining birds. Brown Pelicans Pelicanus occidentalis and Black Vultures Coragyps atratus were always flying over Lima.

Jul 1 — Lima Peru

Morning was same as usual - cloudy and cool. The same birds were in the backyard of Kalpakis's house. In the morning I saw a small bird about 3" long crawl from crack in stucco wall and crawl about 2' to ground in dooryard. at one time about 3 Rufous-collared Sparrows, Zonotrichia capensis, all in bright plumage were seen about 5' apart in back yard. ♂ Blue-black Grassquit, Volatinia jacarina was seen picking up straws as for nest building. A few more Black Vultures were on

R.B. Hamilton
1967

Journal

Jul 1 Lima Peru

Head bd still must be only 10%. Blank feathers. On the morning Carl, Ford and I went to San Isidro to do some shopping. We left at about 0900. The car that we are renting from Jorge Millberg does not start so Ford is afraid Jorge has the battery of ours on this end. In San Isidro we go to Sears which has enormous store comparable to best Sears Store I have seen in the States. However the prices are much higher. We buy a 11'x11' Umbrella Tent similar to ours I own as it costs about $225 (mine cost $90). We also buy other miscellaneous camping supplies. We then went to the Volkswagen dealer nearby (again posting card and inquiries). They say they are overhauling a spare truck motor here which will be ready Monday. We then go home, again posting. Ford, Roy and I pack for trip then we start going to get car fixed. We have to pack carefully as the car we are using is a Standard and doesn't have too much room. We were packed by 1330 and on our way. We were headed for Jorge de Lachay. We went through the city of Lima and headed north on Pan American Highway. It took 45 minutes to reach this highway from Miraflores where we were staying. We lost about 15 minutes however by missing the turn onto the highway. (There isn't anymore for highway signs). On Pan American Highway we were soon clear of city and passing through agricultural region. They grow much corn as cattle with some, the local vegetables. We stopped for gas and here I saw a Hawk flying in distance. It was Buteo but looked like Broad-Wing Hawk. It was flying over corn fields. We proceeded on and were soon in desert hills with little or no

R. D. Hamilton
1967

Journal

July 1 Do South from Lima Peru to Torres de Lachay

vegetation. At Km 37 we pass town of Asia which is located on Pacific. From here on the road passes near the ocean. We soon see large flocks of Brown and Pelecan, Pelicanus occidentalis. We want to stop but can't because the shoulders of road are sandy and we are afraid to try it. At K 65 we arrive at Chancay town in 1520. We were able to identify the Gray Gull, Larus modestus and the Kelp Gull, Larus dominicanus. They were identified as they flew over sandbars by road. On hillside were topped with a flock of Black Vultures, Coragyps atratus. Approximately 200 birds were present. At K 87 we turned at, on road marked Sayan-Churin. There was town called shops at junction where we got cola & oranges. This road is 2 km S of town - off to Torres de Lachay. We went 10.4 km E on this road and then took a dirt road N. We went 2 km on this road & then took left fork & road & proceeded 0.9 km. further on.

July 1 Near Torres de Lachay, 20 Km N, 6 Km W of Chancay Elev. 800 ft. Dept. of Lima Peru

This location is reached as described above. We arrived at about 1600. I immediately went out hunting with shot gun. We were in rocky canyon with. side canyons going to either side. There was little vegetation and what there was consists mostly of columnar cactus, probably of genus Cereus. It was located mostly on west bottom extended up slope on a N side of canyon (coming directly from Sayan-Churin road on W). Rocky ridges were mostly barren. It was foggy on hazy. Trees were seen growing on some of the ridges. Most of the cactus got over 6' high. Some small insects were observed and Two Burrowing Owls were observed

H. Hamilton
1967

Journal

July 1 Near Tower de Fuchs, 20 Km N, 6 Km W of Chanchay, Elev. 800', Dept Lima, Peru

Spectyto cunicularia were observed. about 50 y their burrows were observed. I examined several pellets and observed seeds and some beetle remains. There were no vertebrate remains. The tent was set up at end of road in sandy wash & the other all set up mounted troops.

At night Roy Jones & I going of genus Tropidurus. We went out with lighting but saw nothing Carlos & I had heard other birds but couldn't identify them

July 2 Maximum temperature yesterday was 65° F and minimum during the night was 54°. Morning was hazy. I went off with the guns before breakfast and managed to get within shooting range of small birds but was unable to see them. The area is covered with small trees made mostly by goats. (I can't imagine what they can eat. There are small dead stems <1 ft high over ground - perhaps there is a more favorable season. When I got back I found that both Ames and Roy had caught a small mouse with enormous ears. It resembles a Peromyscus Trichi in appearance. Carl says that this is Phyllotis darwinii. After breakfast Ames and I went to photograph an old nest of Castor Canasteros Asthenes cactorum. This nest at least 2 nests a type of each other nest of castes species with retired birds near top. The whole structure was about 2½' tall and 10" wide & cylindrical in shape. Holes were about 2" in diameter. Ames then Ames and I proceeded E along canyon where the castes lives through I shot a Castes Canasteros. It fluttered from rock to rock & flicked tail & behaved much like Wren. Castes individuals were nearly. Ames and I then proceeded to Eastern most canyon where generally castes were much greater. There were several other Herbaceous plants here also. At least 4 species with Tillandsia & Bromeliad also present. Then we observed a Geospiza

R. D. Hamilton
1967

Journal

July 2 Near Lomas de Lachay, 20 Km N, 6 Km W of Chancay, Elev. 800'. Dept. of Lima, Peru

Harsh. Falco sparverius attempt to catch a short-tailed Tyrant-type bird in the air. The hawk failed. The small bird continually gained altitude & flew over ridge to SW. (This only time I observed a small bird up high.) Then finally collided a burrowing Owl in their canyon (after 3 shots & small scampering 22 shot is just not sufficient for such a large bird). & Then shot another Asthenes cactorum but couldn't find it among the rocks. We headed back the way & saw lizard scampering over sandy ground in flat area. At next rocky area, Carl, Fred, and I surrounded it. I lifted rock. Lizard scampered away. Fred hit it with dirt and I grabbed it which it was still dazed. It was a member of genus Tropidurus. We then went back to cars and departed about 1130 for Lomas de Lachay. At burrowing canyon we observed Andean Condor Vultur gryphus circling around. We headed back to Pan American Highway & then went N.

Lomas de Lachay, 1300', 22 Km N 11 Km W of Chancay, Dept. of Lima Peru

The turn off is at Km 89½ of Pan American Highway and is marked with a sign. The road goes E for about 5 km. At at first passes through flat sandy area with only lowest vegetation (only visible by color change). Then were many birds here. I couldn't identify them but they must be ecological equivalent of Horned Lark. We then passed through area of planted Eucalyptus trees with scattered brush groundcover. At the end of the road there are several houses and we Carl got permission for us to stay in old building. Fred and I went up the hill and with notice on Carl and Ray will to Chancay for shopping. I don't if they will be too successful because it is Sunday. The hillside is fairly steep and covered with low bushy vegetation. There are scattered trees

R. D. Hamilton
1967

Journal

July 2 Loma de Lachay, 7300 ft., 22 km N, 11 km W of Chancay, Dept. of Lima, Peru

rolled on old hunter's moss covers a mostly leafless. I will have to photograph this area to properly describe it. The most common bird appears to be the Vermillion Flycatcher, Pyrocephalus rubinus. The Rufous-collared Sparrow, Zonotrichia capensis and House Wren, Troglodytes aedon are also common. The large bunches were observed displaying above Eucalyptus. A ♂ Long-tailed Sheartail, Cataxmenia anais was also observed. Near the town, House sparrow, Passer domesticus and Rock Doves ~~are present~~ Columba livia are present. A Down Woodpecker was observed in the vicinity of town, of certain appropriately 4 young 1-2 days old. An unidentified Hummingbird was also observed. After Roy & Ted returned from unloaded car. Fred & Roy then set traps; I wrote my wife and gave the letter to Ted to mail. He then left & went back to Lima to complete the preparations for our trip. At night we looked for Geckos and caught 2, 1 was caught in roof of building where we are staying. Before Ted left he looked in map and said that the longitude for this area ~~was~~ 77°22' W and Latitude is 11°22' S.

July 3 Morning was foggy and cool. At 0800 I checked & reset the maximum and minimum thermometer. The high was 66 and the low 52. Fred and Roy checked their traps. Fred caught 6 Peromyscus like mice and Roy caught three. They resemble Phyllotis darwini but are slightly larger noticably darker and have relatively shorter ears. We assume that perhaps they are a different race of Phyllotis darwini and then in some manner between here and where we caught the other. After checking Fred's traps Fred & I set out between two trees in open area

B. Hamilton
1967

Journal

July 3 Lomas de Lachay, 1300', 22 Km N, 11 Km W Chancay, Dept. Lima, Peru

with no large ground cover. We then went to get breakfast. after breakfast I tried hunting to do the dishes. I didn't get through with this till about 1030 & then went to check nets again. In the bottom fold with net about 1' from ground was small flycatcher with extremely long legs & very short tail with chestnut crown patch. I brought this back to lab to put up. I was going to put up the Xolmis cactorum but it could not be found. The bird that was identified as Muscigralla brevicauda the Short-Tailed Field-Tyrant. The bird was very small and its long legs made it very difficult to put up. As I was getting through with this, The meteorologist at this Forest Experiment Station, other in the area Manley the caretaker brought in two birds that he had shot with a rubber sling. One was a Zonotrichia capensis and the other Pyrocephalus rubinus I started to put up the Zonotrichia but saw my thumb & notice he is very bloody (I didn't stuff his mouth with cotton). I decided to discard this specimen for this reason and the presence of gunshot up neck feathers and the fact that I neglected to weigh it. I then try to put up Vermilion Flycatcher. I don't have any particular difficulty but still the specimen looks terrible. One of the troubles is that the head commen contained in very coarse and particularly non-absorbent. It just sticks to feathers and gets in the way. Also the head blood vessels tend to be dessicated. We haven't seen the sun since we got to Lomas de Lachay. I dated the ~~tags~~ nest second other tissue during the day nothing else new seen in it. Started small Pyrocephalus

D. Hamilton
1967

Journal

July 3 Lomas de Lachay, 1300', 22 Km N, 11 Km W Chancay, Dept Lima, Peru

We observed sitting on boulders on the hillside. Using the pictures in Maria Koepcke's book I would say that they were members of the genus Cinclodes. Ō our hands were seen displaying over hill to W & it seemed to be a territorial dispute between two pairs. The meteorologist says that they are Rock-loving Kite, Chondrohierax uncinatus. About 1645 I set 10 traps on hillside above net location. Roy and I took down net and folded it. It wasn't as difficult to fold as I thought it would be. At night Ō rested and I walked up road toward Pan American Highway looking for foxes, nightjars etc. We were naturally unsuccessful. About all we saw was fog. About 2030 we returned to Cabin and went to bed.

July 4 Morning was cool and foggy. The whole day is usually foggy but it is worse in the morning and evening. 0800 Maximum temperature for last 24 hrs. was 61 minimum was 53. I checked traps before breakfast and found that out of 10 Traps I had caught 2 mice. These were the dark mice mentioned yesterday. Roy caught a longer tail, lighter form high on the hill in a rock-pile. After breakfast Ō left and I set out net between two trees in rocky area with considerable brush. We think that this will be better area than last one. The white nets (at least the drawstrings) are quite conspicuous. I spent the day putting up the mice (Roy had to show me how to do it.) I occasionally checked net but had no luck at all. Roy and Ō left spent some time hunting. About 1430 I went hunting. I shot 4 Finches and wounded all 4. Two flew away. I shot & killed a Band-tailed Seedeater. Unfortunately I threw him to bite & he was

J. B. Hamilton
1967

Journal

July 4 Lomas de Lachay, 1300', 22Km N., 11Km W, Chancay, Dept. Lima, Peru

unusable, I also shot a Cinclodes but it fluttered away. Others were Zonotrichia, & warblers & flocks of Conebills feeding in tree flow an unidentified Hummingbird was seen in large numbers, Lyrocephalus rubinus and Troglodytes aedon were singing everywhere. I arose bed at about 1530 when Ray Hung gave me a Zonotrichia skin that he had given up on. I decided I could repair him and he him an catalogue # 12. I believe that it will be my best bird on the trip (it is still pretty long). Mammals seem to be most easier to make a medium specimen. About 1700 I set 14 traps on dryer hill to East. There are no trees at all on this hill but many boulders and regularly spaced about 10' apart small woody shrubs about 1½'. All of these are very sandy and must not be too satisfactory because the goats have left them. After Supper Ray and I went looking for Dichro. Ray caught 5. The only one I saw was too high to be reached & immediately crawled into a crevice. We returned about 2030 and went to bed. We left the net out overnite since it is about 2' above ground and no ~~bats~~ birds or bats have been seen.

July 5 Morning was foggy as usual. The 0800 Maximum for last 24 hrs. was 58 and low was 53. I checked traps and found 2 Phyllotis darwini from one large boulder. This was interesting because it indicates that other mice present are a different species. Fred and Ray were trapping higher up the hill in a narrow group of rocks. Fred caught 4 of the darker Phyllotis and one of the rest. They were about 50 yds. from where I caught the Phyllotis darwini. From 0700 to 0730 I checked net and shot 2 Zonotrichia capensis

B. Hamilton
1967

Journal

July 5 Tower de Lachay, 1300', 22 Km N, 11 Km W. Chancay, Dept. Lima, Peru

and on Troglodytes aedon. All was shut except from trees. The Horn Wren was singing. The hillside seemed covered with singing Horn Wrens. About 0730 I started putting up specimens. Ray put up the two I caught because we thought that they may be valuable specimens. About 8 put up two of Ortalis vetula and one of my Zonotrichia during the day. I checked net several times during the day and we had no luck. I did see another Band-tailed Seed-Eater. Catamenia analis. At 0930 a slight earthquake occurred. The was no noticeable movement but the roof settled overhead and a widespread rumbling was over head. It lasted for about 15 seconds. A Vermillion flycatcher was singing throughout and the earthquake had no noticeable effect on wildlife. Earlier when I was shooting I heard dove calling. I saw one slightly smaller than Mourning Dove fly by. I could see no pattern in the fog. We got communication from Carl during the day saying he would be up tomorrow (one hour sooner as running out of food & H2O) We also got a collecting permit. A vulture was observed flying over a hill in fog. It had noticeably yellow tail and grayish head. Probably Cam vulture. We were found & offered us all whisky. After about 15 minutes he left. He sure was happy. I still am very slow about putting up specimens as I didn't get out and run during the day. About 1645 I set out 13 traps, a little longer hill than yesterday. At 1730 I did not a look over for about one-half hour. The main thing I saw in a burned gully. After supper the thing we got out and took for Dutchie and did our traps. My traps were undisturbed but I just caught

J. B. Hamilton
1967

Journal

July 5 — Lomas de Lachay, 1300', 22 Km N, 11 Km W. Chancay, Dept. Lima, Peru

two ~~Phyllotis Darwini~~ Phyllotis darwini and Roy caught one. I caught 2 Becker off of vertical rock as Roy caught two. about 1900 we returned to hut and went to bed.

July 6 — We arose about 0615 and ~~set~~ retrieved traps. I didn't catch anything but ~~Roy~~ Roy caught on more Phyllotis Darwini Phyllotis darwini. When we came back Roy went collecting and got one House wren, Troglodytes aedon and an Conirostrum sp. at 0800 the maximum temperature ~~was~~ for last 24 hr. was 60°F and minimum was 52°F. I spent several hours catching up on my notes and then catalogued the two Becker I caught last night. After this I went up the hill to the North looking for something different to shoot. I was unable to find anything but a small flock of Conirostrum. They were too nervous to get close enough to shoot. When I came down Roy had given up on a Conirostrum to have shot earlier and I put that up. We quiet shot finished up our food at lunch (used on last a can of tuna and some bread) as we are counting on Carl's arrival today. after lunch I headed down Canyon to E. It was much dryer this but there was still signs of goat activity everywhere. In this canyon I only saw 5 birds and I did not hear any other. I saw two Burrowing Owls, Speotyto cunicularia, One ♂ Sparrow Hawk, Falco sparverius, two Hook-billed Kites, Chondrohierax uncinatus. The bottom of this canyon is quite flat and forks with one fork going N and one going E. There are several old corrals built of rocks located on the canyon floor. The North side is covered with large boulders and appears to be suitable for Becker's, Phyllodactylus species. I intended to go the bottom of canyon but I saw a Hook-billed kite start

B. Hamilton
1967

Journal

July 6 Lomas de Lachay, 1300', 22Km N, 11Km W of Chancay, Dept. Lima, Peru

Chondrohierax uncinatus Eated something small and low in tree near top of S end of canyon. I immediately started up slope which was very steep (about 30°) the slope was covered with small woody shrubs about 1'-1½' tall. They were 5'-10' apart but weren't too healthy probably because of the contact when of goats. The hillside was crossed with goat trails and frequently shallow pits were dug by them. While climbing the hill I noticed that there were many small (about 2"-2½") stick nests. Almost every bush contained one (could be found by looking) and many bushes contained 4-5. Also in several places burrows could be seen running into the hillside they were about 2" in diameter and went down into hill about 90° from slope. S 30°. They did not look too far as far as I could see. As I was climbing the hill took off and toward me again but again landed in tree. However when I was about 100 yds. away it took off for good. Flew E when it displayed several times with another hill flying there. I decided then to continue on hill to Eucalyptus grove along entrance highway to Lomas de Lachay. Then I walked around. In Eucalyptus saw many (hundreds) of Zonotrichia capensis. Vermilion Flycatchers, Pyrocephalus rubinus are also abundant. In open area I saw a small waterbird running along ground. I met Ray Hurley. We hunted for awhile. I got a shot at a small ground dove from about 30 yds. I hit it but it flew off unphased. Several larger doves probably in Zenaida were seen. Eventually I shot a duck from a small brown flock. It turned out to be a Blue and White Swallow, Notiochelidon cyanoleuca. (I shot it with 22 shot a wing at about 25 yds. I'm getting to be quite a shot.). Ray shot two ground warblers which we believe to be Geositta peruviana. He shot it a small yellowish green finch

J. Hamilton
1967

Journal

July 6 — Tomas de Farley, 1300', 22 Km N, 11 Km W of Chancay, Dept. Lima, Peru.

finish but missed. I immediately prior to returning to the shack I shot a small plain seedeater that turned out to be Volatinia jacarina. At the shack we talked about what we would eat for supper. We figured God back before this. We finally had a couple of pieces of bread, walnuts & lime ade. Ernie had a sugar sandwich. All in all supper wasn't very satisfying. We decided not to eat tonight. Ernie and I go down not. The net was up three days in this location & nothing at all was caught. about 1830 we decide to go down the canyon & last visited in afternoon & look for Gecko. We thought we would look coming back and thirty with the walk earlier. at 0900 we were at the bottom and I found 2 Gecko's. They were about 3' apart but were a different species. Through the evening I found 4 Gecko's and Ernie and Ray found 3. We went to bed about 2030 wondering what had happened to Carl.

July 7 — about 0430 the dogs were barking outside. Earlier we had seen lights down in the valley when we had seen Gecko hunting and I thought that they were probably hunter's dogs. However soon there was a shout at the door "Is anybody home" Carl had arrived with food at last. We let him in talked for awhile and went back to sleep. We arose at 0630 to the usual foggy dreary morning. However breakfast was better than usual with bacon and eggs and grapefruit. afterwards I showed Carl what I thought Vireolanius (sp?!) were living and returned to cabin. at 0900. The maximum temperature for last 24 hrs was 60°F and minimum was 52°F. I then put up the Blue & White Swallow and catalogued the 4 Gecko's I caught. I changed my system in the catalogue to giving the date which were caught rather than the date that they were put up. This took up most of the morning. While doing this the people living here brought

B. Hamilton
1967

~~Journal~~

Journal

July 7 ~~Jornada de Lachay, 1300'~~, 22Km N, 11Km W. of Chancay, Dept. Lima, Peru

in an English Sparrow, Passer domesticus and Rufous-collared Sparrow, Zonotrichia capensis. We thanked them and told them that we had more than we could do already & not to bring in any more. When Carl returned we decided to leave and immediately began packing. (I forgot to mention a small earthquake around at about 0530). We were packed & ready to go at 1300. Amazingly except the rumor and the sky was blue overhead (this was first time since we had arrived) However it was hazy in direction of ocean and we could not see it.

~~On route~~
~~Jornada de Lachay~~ Jornada de Lachay to Kilometer 213 N of Lima on Pan Am. Highway.

We left on Pan-am Highway. The surrounding country is mostly very dry desert with little or no vegetation. The only bird that we see in such areas are some Meadowlarks like birds running on ground occasionally or some carrion eater. Black Vultures, Turkey Vultures and Caracaras were seen. When we pass through the cities it is much greener because they are built along rivers (mostly dry at this time of year) and use the river H2O for irrigation. Here we see Long-tailed Mockingbird, Vermilion Flycatcher, Tropical Kingbird, Great-tailed Grackle, English Sparrow and Red Dove. The last English Sparrow were seen at about km 200 from Lima. One we stopped along beach, I don't know exact location but Ray Stong does in his notes. Here we saw Flocking of about 100 Sterna hirundinacea Several hundred Larus modestus and several Larus Dominicanus. Pelecanus occidentalis, Sula variegata and Phalacrocorax bougainvillii were seen flying over H2O. This beach consists mostly of large round pebbles (perhaps small stone in better words) 1"-2" in diameter. Many piles of ~~stone~~ were present. Off both Peruvian Pan American Highway and

B. Hamilton
1967

Journal

July 7 — On Route from Arequipa to Km 213 N of Lima on Pan-American Highway, Dept of Ancash

I collected a snake about 2½' long that appears to be a Colubrine of some kind. After leaving here we soon reached a pt. where we could camp for the night. We reached Km 213 N of Lima and about 11 Km N of Arequipa at about 1700. Ford and I took gun and looked for bird while Ray and Carl set traps. This area mostly a pine scrub-grass area with about 20% Tillandsia cover. The amount of Tillandsia varies with local conditions such as slope and elevation. There are two species, the longer one that we can recall to as 6"-7" in diameter and a smaller one about 3" in diameter. Many were about ready to bloom. There was hardly any other kind of vegetation. While walking around I found several sets of fox tracks and some mouse tracks. I only saw one bird that was a small ovenbird probably Geositta species.

I eventually did see and collect a Burrowing Owl, Speotyto cunicularia. I found a group of about 3 Burrowing Owl burrows in an earthen bluff. About 1830 we ate then went into our tent to bed. Several birds were heard flying over in the night notes and slept.

July 8 — We awoke thoroughly drenched from the drizzly night. Ray left about 0630 and I went to collect traps while Ray and I went hunting. We ate breakfast but observed Burrowing Owl [illegible] I found some Pitch containing shrubs, mixed with a few trees. Near these burrows were several skeletons of Burrowing Mammals & it is hard to imagine how they got there. Back at camp we found that Ray had collected a Horned Lizard and found a Species of genus Phyllodactylus. I started searching for Gecko's under rocks & soon found two of different species. Ray looked but couldn't find any. I took one shot at the small ovenbird & missed. I had taken it and then missed. After breakfast I shined my owl but did not get it up. The other method of capturing birds at night that had been mentioned today was

D. Hamilton
1967

~~Journal~~

July 9

Km 213 Pan American Highway, 1101Kms, 42 Km E. of Casma, Dept Ancash, Peru

~~De Pinta Trans de Turbay to~~ Km 213 N of Lima on Pan-Amer. Highway, Dept. of Ancash.

We arrived. Finally by 1100 we were ready to go. However we soon discover lisp is not entirely a thornless bed of roses as the car bogs down in sand so dig it out & go on up to get stuck again. About 1230 we manage to reach the highway a distance of less than 1 km. I ~~am~~ not sure how many times we got stuck total. At last the hill was solid our misery for sand is over for the day.

~~Hotel~~ 5,

En route from Km 213 to Casma, Depto. Ancash Peru

We head N along the Pan-American Highway. Again the surrounding area is very desolate and in part some areas that seem entirely lifeless. We do pass scattered hills frequently seeming to be entirely lifeless. Occasionally some area are low scattered Tillandsia plants growing in them. At km 238 we are within sight of the ocean & pulled to the side of the road. We walked about 100 yds through sand to the H_2O's edge. The beach was very sandy and was covered with faint tracks & many holes which we thought were probably made by some sort of crabs. Near the H_2O there were many dead birds lying around. Just picked up several Brown Pelicans, Pelecanus occidentalis and one shell of Guanay Cormorant, Phalacrocorax bougainvillii. Seen were Gray Gulls, Larus modestus and Kelp Gull ~~were seen~~ Larus dominicanus. Shorebirds seen were one Black Oystercatcher, Haematopus ater, one Semipalmated Plover, ~~Charadrius~~ Charadrius semipalmatus and about ten Sanderlings, Crocethia alba. Several boobies, Sula variegata many White-rumped petrels of unknown species. They were probably of genus Oceanites possibly oceanicus. (It is very difficult to get good view of ventral aspect of these birds). After about one-half hour we departed this area, anxious to push on. The surrounding

Hamilton
1967

Catalogue Journal

July 8 In Route from Km 213 to Casma, Depto. Ancash. Peru.
country was mostly the same as was encountered earlier.
The country was mostly dry with hills occurring regularly with
only vegetation being Tillandsia that regularly occurs on some of
the hills. The only place where there is any greenery is in the
river bottoms where the inhabitants seem to be able to use
every drop of water to irrigate their crops. We saw
the usual roadside birds on the way to Casma, Geositta sp.
Long-tailed Mockingbird, Mimus longicaudatus, Vermillion Flycatcher,
Pyrocephalus rubinus, Tyrannus melancholicus, Groove-billed Ani's,
Crotophaga sulcirostris. All but the last are seen in river-bottoms.
Turkey Vultures, Cathartes aura, Black Vulture, Coragyps atratus, and
Andean Condor, Vulture gryphus. We arrived at Casma at Km 379
at about 1500. We parked at central park like square which seems
to be common feature of Peruvian cities. We walked around
and did a little shopping. A pair of Sparrow Hawks, Falco
sparverius were seen flying around the city. We tried to find
spare clutch cable for car but were unable to find one. After
about 45 minutes we left for Huaraz. The road takes off E
from S side of Casma. We got gas at the junction of highways.
Casma Highway, In Route to Huaraz, Dept. Ancash, Peru.
This road goes generally E at first it goes through outskirts of Casma
and agriculture area. The main crop seems to be corn and I
can't help thinking that Corn-on-the-Cob would taste great right
now. This road was fairly rough and wasn't covered with asphalt or concrete.
Many doves were observed on the road and in adjoining fields. They
appeared to be mostly Crowing Ground Dove, Columbina cruziana with
many Eared Dove, Zenaida auriculata. These birds seem to be an

R. B. Hamilton
1967

Journal

July 8

Casma Highway, In Route to Huaraz, Dept. Ancash, Peru.

on the road to run the dust for dust bathing. Soon we get away from the area where water was available and we were once again back in the dry country. There was little or no vegetation with only occasional Cirrus cactus scattered in the hills an occasional clumps of bushes on flat ground. This country is very rocky and the rocks are very colorful set it is very beautiful. After a few kilometers of this rocky hilly area we come to a stream that is surrounded by agricultural land. Here again we see many birds (some species we saw around Casma) especially doves. Soon we come to a city, , which is quite picturesque and quite clean for Peruvian city. We bought some Avacados from a native here. The road then follows the creek up the canyon. The area around the creek is used for agriculture and the natives are very adept at getting H_2O from creek and digging trenches & using the water for irrigation. Bananas, avacados, Papayas, corn & Yucca are the principle crops grown here. Swifts are seen flying around as are the Blue and White Swallow, Notiochelidon cyanoleuca. The agriculture is limited to low areas around stream and surrounding hills are dry and vegetates with occasional cactus. We are looking for place to camp but all the land near stream is used for agriculture. Finally at Km 52 from Casma we find a place with some room. There is a construction site for a house. We ask the workman for permission to camp and they say alright. It is almost dark and because of livestock we don't put out any traps. After supper we did look for beetles but didn't find any. Roy did find some frogs and mice were seen scurrying away into nest to house.

B. Hamilton
1967

Journal

~~July 9~~

Casma Highway, Jct Route to Huaraz, Dept. Ancash, Peru.

July 9

We awakened at 0615 to a clear day. We used the opportunity and bathed in stream after breakfast. Because of the people around we did not try to shoot any birds and there were many around. Mimus longicaudatus, Pyrocephalus rubinus, Cinclodes sp. Troglodytes aedon. Sporophila sp. were among some of the birds that were observed. As we were getting ready to leave we watched the fog creep up the valley toward our camping spot. We beat just about as the fog arrived. We continued up the canyon following the stream. All available space seems to be used for agriculture. We pass through a little town called Parcoto. 2 Km N. of Parizcoto a flock of about 16 Parrots were observed. to left side of road resting on avocado tree about 20 yds. from road. Carl was going to try to shoot one but they flew before we could change ammunition in the gun. They were large with long pointed tail ~~and~~ ~~red~~ they were green with red around bill and at bend of wing. I look in a book and determined that the parrots are probably Aratinga wagleri. A little further on we stop by the road where we saw some lizards. Ray got out his noose and went after the lizards. He got two kinds of Iguanids and in addition we saw Tarda lizards. Ray also went to creek and caught a few frogs. Carl shot a lizard at this location. After about one hour at this location which was mostly a rocky-bushy area near the stream with some bamboo growing in more or. We did get some bamboo poles for use in holding the mist nets. This location was at about 6000'. altitude and 66 kilometers from Casma. At about 7800' the surrounding country is mostly grassland with scattered grain fields. Here we saw a hawk, Geranoaetus melanoleucus

B Hamilton
1967

Journal

Casma Highway, 2m South to Huaraz, Dept. Ancash, Peru.

July 9 being harassed by a Sparrow Hawk, Falco sparverius. at about 8000 ft we stopped at meadow near Creek. Ken Carl and I tried our luck at shooting swifts which were numerous at this location. Those that we saw yesterday were gray and probably in genus Chaetura. The swifts present here have slight forked tail and are gray with whitish rump, collar and belly. Carl and I were both unsuccessful at collecting the swifts here. I saw some Tanagers here as well as Long-tailed Mockingbird, Mimus longicaudatus as many flycatchers that I could not identify. a native was fishing in stream and he caught several trout. I did manage to catch collect one Greater Red-breasted Meadowlark, Pezites militaris in dull plumage. Ray collected some frogs and saw a snake but was unable to catch it. We left this place and stopped a little higher where the stream crosses the road. This was at 8970' altitude, 91 km. from Casma. Here we saw several hummingbirds and many finches of unknown and various kinds. I shot a small bird of some kind in the thick bush near the stream but was unable to find more than a few feathers. The slope was very steep here). Ray collected several frogs with very bulgy eyes and we decided to call it the "Barney Google Frog" for want of a better name. Carl collected a rather long Green Hummingbird with blue belly and ear. I believe it is probably Colibri coruscans, the Sparkling Violetear. It is getting noticeably difficult to do any long or strenuous work at these altitudes. We left after about one-half hour here. and proceeded up the road but away from the stream for awhile.

Hamilton
1967

Journal

Cosna Highway, en Route to Huaraz, Dept. Ancash, Peru

July 9 At 11,820 ft. we see several Sparrow Hawks, Falco sparverius resting along road cut. Cut collect one as it appears to be an immature. at about this altitude the amount of cultivation is markedly decreased. and most of land appears to be in grass and we are almost above the tree line. We just are expecting to start top it any minute. Briefly about 120 Km from Cosna we start the top about 13,000 high. There is no agriculture here as the vegetation is mostly tuna grass. Several Puna species of birds have been observed including Mountain Caracara, Phalcoboenus megalopterus, Andean Lapwing, Vanellus resplendens, Cinclodes sp., Asthenes sp. From the pass we can look and see the Cordillera Blanca. Snow-covered and look down onto the city of Huaraz. The other take pictures and I try to collect birds but they always seem to fly just before I get within range. I notice that even walking was quite arduous for me. In addition there is a very cold wind and soon I return to car and sit there and rest. Now I have a pain in my chest every time I breathe. We at first were planning to camp here but because of the wind and lack of cover we decide to go down lower where there is more shelter. We turn around and go back about 5 Kms and camp at bend off road. We are at about 12,500 ft. and at the very upper limit of cultivation. There are some people around and they seem to be mostly goat herds. The others go and sit tapes while I put up the tent. I am having great difficulty breathing and don't feel like engaging in any activity. After eating I go right to bed hoping to feel better in the morning.

R. B. Hamilton
1967

Journal

Cassa Highway, 4m Route to Huaraz, Dept. Ancash, Peru

July 10 I awoke at 0615 hoping to feel better but I still have pain in my chest. I now begin to doubt if I ever will be able to do any work at high altitude. The purpose of this sojourn to the high mountain was to see if we could find a place where two min. Phyllotis darwini and Phyllotis magister were sympatric. Fred caught what looked like to be P. magister here and also P. darwini. The darwini were trapped in a more rocky area and the magister were trapped in a more brushy area. Carl and Ray also caught some mice. I ~~can~~ kind of wrote around in the morning feeling sorry for myself. which the rest put up their specimens. I do manage to see Andean Lapwing Vanellus resplendens and Miner Cinclodes sp. I was glad to hear that we were going to move lower for I am absolutely of no use here. We finally leave at about 1300 looking for another place to camp at a lower altitude. We are almost out of gas and need to find a gas station. The car has given us some trouble at this altitude (hardly having enough power to make it to the top of the hill. Around 1700 we find a place to camp in a road cut off in a curve in the road.

1 Km. N, 12 Km. E. of Pariacoto, Dept. Ancash, Peru. Elev. 8000'.

I feel much better at this altitude than I did up higher, I set up tent again with the other set traps. I am greatly impressed with the number of small birds that were near by. The many ~~are~~ were a mixture of brushes above us and cropland below. after supper I went with Ray to a small irrigation channel by a nearby road where we caught several birds and a couple of species of frogs. Then we retire for the night.

P. Hamilton
1967

Journal

1 Km. N., 12 Km E.
~~Casma Highway~~ of Patiacolo. Dept. Ancash, Peru, Elev. 8000'.

July 11 It got pritty cold during the night around 40°F I would guess. The morning was clear but the fog could be seen creeping up the valley but it never did reach us at this altitude. I forgot to mention that last night I saw a flock of about 70 parrots flying S over the top of the hill to the E. I also believe that there were probably Scarlet-fronted Parakeets, ~~an~~ Aratinga wagleri because of their size and shape and because of their raucous notes. I also saw three hawks flying individually to S and landing on second hill over. I got good looks at them and the match perfectly the drawing of The Black-chested Buzzard-Eagle Geranoaetus melanoleucus found in Koepcke's Aves del Departamento de Lima. This morning I feel almost 100% better and I notice when measuring that my efficiency is only slightly impaired. The other check their traps in the morning as being back many mice Carl set about 23 traps and caught 9 mice of seven species. Ford caught one that was probably a Phyllotis ~~magister~~ which Carl did not catch. After breakfast Ray and I put up a net in a very brushy area where many birds have been seen. There are many cattle trails in the area and we ~~held our breath~~ cross our fingers hoping for no catastrophe. After breakfast I go out hunting. I immediately shot a very small hummer with long white outer tail feather. This turns out to be the Peruvian Sheartail, Thaumastura cora. The tail is not symmetrical in this ~~species~~ individual and I decide to

K. B. Hamilton
1967

Journal

1 Km. N., 12 Km E. of Porcuoto, Dept. Ancash, Peru. Elev. 8000'.

July 11 shot another one as they are very common and seem to be breeding - judging from the large number of aggressive encounters seen. I go back hunting and collect a dove, probably Bare-faced Dove, Metropelia ceciliae. I was lucky to get this one. I shot it on ground and it flew away but landed in the net we had set up. I find out later that it takes ~~out~~ about 5 shot - it sure is difficult to shoot a pair dover. I also collected another Peruvian Sheartail, Thaumastura cora (this one with symmetrical tail), two Bearded Bristlin. Spinus magellanicus (♂ & ♀) which I got with one shot. While hunting and walking in field with about 50% low tobaccous cover of from 1'-2" I suddenly saw a small bird about 10' away that looked like a little chick. I thought it was that it might be a tinamou but it was too small I thought (smaller than quail) almost immediately I saw several more and then a much bigger one (all this occurred within about 2-3 seconds) as soon as the large one ~~flew~~ was seen it and the small ones took off and flew down the slope. All flew about equally well although the young must not have weighed but about 1/10th of the adult. Then was the Andean Tinamou, Nothoprocta pentlandii. I shot at the large bird but only had 22 shot in the gun at the time and was unable to bring it down. I also shot a large Tropidurus type lizard this morning but did mess up the head a little bit. When I got back I question the Tinamou and find that everyone had seen at least one tinamou in their travels but I was the only one to

P. Hamilton
1967

Journal

1 Km. N. 12 Km. E of Pariacoto, Dept. Ancash Peru Elev. 8000'.

July 11 saw young. I followed the birds and put load of #4 shot in my gun but was unable to flush the birds again. After this I returned to camp and worked at putting up the birds that I had already shot. I birded out several times and got several Cinnamon Rufous-collared Sparrows, Zonotrichia capensis. Ray secured a blackish thrush Turdus sp which he put up. During the morning I saw one Giant Hummingbird, Patagona gigas. It had disappeared before I was able to get gun the bird had disappeared. Ray managed to get several lizards. He moused some and got some with rubber bands. About 1600 Carl drove up. went to set traps Lizzie and Ray and I went set traps. I took the gun and went searching for tinamous for supper. I did flush a tinamou when I was standing still for a few seconds. It flushed with loud whirring wings and disappeared over next hill. I stood transfixed through the whole performance. I did immediately follow bird and went to where I thought it landed. I flopped again and the bird flushed. This time I shot and to my surprise it fell like a rock. I went and picked it up and then was ready for supper. Both times when I saw tinamous flying they flew straight without sudden change in direction. After 30-40 yds. they sit wings and glide to ground usually behind a hill. They seem to be rather easy to shoot when they are flying. I didn't put this bird up because it was young.

B. Hamilton
1967

Journal

11 Km N, 12 Km E of Pariacoto, Dept. Ancash, Peru. Elev. 8000'.

July 11 After supper Ray and I went looking for frogs again. Ray had earlier seen a frog carrying tadpoles on its back and we looked for one of them but were unsuccessful. There appear to be about three species of frogs and one toad present in this small mountain stream (5m to 1 meter and 3-4 inches deep). One species is probably a "Hyla" and is active in daytime and others are active at night. While I was out hunting for tinamous I came across a rather large frog. It probably weighs about 30 grams and resembles a Bufo somewhat. The frog walked slowly away when it saw me, I stopped about 40' away turned and sat and watched me. We watched each other about 5 minutes with me trying to decide if I should shoot it or not I finally decided not to and left the scene. About 0930 we all went to bed. Carlos and Ray did some night hunting but without success.

July 12. Morning was again clear and cool. The others went and checked their traps. I again saw a Giant Hummingbird but it again disappeared before I could get within shotgun range. I did get several minutes before - ~~several~~ collected Sporophila, Zonotrichia capensis and Variable Seedeater (Sporophila telasco) out of the net. I spent the rest of the morning putting up the birds I got yesterday. Ray set his traps by irrigation channel and only caught 2 animals - Phyllotis darwini and Marmosa sp. About 1300 we left for our way back to Cosma.

P. Hamilton
1967

Journal

On Route to Casma. Dept. Ancash, Peru

July 12 On our way down we kept our eyes peeled for places to bath. We soon found one and really enjoyed the opportunity to get clean for the first time in quite a while. After bathing I looked down into the stream from a bridge and saw a pool that looked safe to wade from about 6"-10". There were many other pools that appeared more suitable for trout but I could not see into them clearly. After bathing we proceeded to Casma where we did some shopping and then proceeded out 9 kms to camp.

10 Km N of Casma, 1 Km. 275° Pan American Highway, Dept. Ancash, Peru.

We drove down to a small fishing village that appears to be mostly deserted at this time. The beach was quite rocky. No shorebirds were seen. Many Gray Belly Larus modestus were seen. We camped inland between two rocky hills. After I finished putting up the Burrowing Owl, Speotyto cunicularia that I had shot several days earlier. After supper Ford, Ray and I went walking in the hills looking for geckos. We didn't find any - in fact we didn't find anything alive but a couple of spiders. No vegetation was seen. We did find a burrow with an entrance about one foot across. In general the area is mostly lifeless as we hope was not at.

July 13 In the morning I was awakened to the sound of bird hopping around on rocks outside. Before I could shoot it, it flew away. It probably was a juvenile of some kind. I said to myself as I saw this bird that it must be lost. Because of the lifelessness of this area we leave early - 0915.

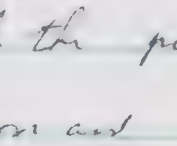
On Route Casma to Pacasmayo, Depts of Ancash & La Libertad, Peru.

About 1000 we were S of Chimbote where there is an extensive area of marshes and shallow ponds.

Hamilton
1967

Journal

On Route Casma to Pacasmayo, Dept. of Ancash + La Libertad, Peru

July 13 Here I saw many Cattle Egrets both Snowy, Egretta thula and Common, Casmerodius albus. The marshes have an abundance of cattail, however there are houses nearby and the natives use many the channels in the marshes for clothes washing. While passing through Chimbiote I was impressed by the number of Brown Pelicans, Pelecanus occidentalis that were flying around. They were even seen sitting along highway near the marketplace eating garbage. It appears that the garbage may be dumped in one place for the use of the pelicans. At 1120 we stopped to examine some of the sand dunes that by now were beginning to appear regularly by the roadside. These dunes are crescent shaped with the points of the crescent pointing downwind (E). These dunes were and were most regularly keep hopping about.  W. to E.
They are of varying size from about 2' between point to about 60' or more between points and 20' or so high. We got out and walked on one of these dunes and found it of non uniform composition with sand much finer on windward side than on leeward side and also much finer towards the points of crescent than in the center of the crescent. We arrived at Trujillo about 1230 where we did some shopping and ate. We saw English Sparrows, Passer domesticus there. Left Trujillo ready to leave we discovered that we had a flat tire and had to change it. At 1800 we stopped to camp at Km. 663 5 Km NE of Pacasmayo, Dept. La Libertad, Peru. Elev. 200'.

This area was mostly sand next to a brush fence with marginal sand land in the vicinity. There was a small stream [illegible]

D Hamilton
1967

Journal

5 Km NE of Pacasmayo, Dept. La Libertad, Peru Elev. 200'.

July 13 part of the area, and the fenced area was used to feed livestock. Cactus trees along the fence row and in the thicker vegetation inside the fence. I heard strange bird calls which I couldn't identify. I found old nests on the ground in the shade of a tree & they resembled perfectly the pictures I've seen of nests of Furnarius. I saw many Common Egrets, Casmerodius albus flying over the area & then went to roost there somewhere. Wilders saw Least Caracaras ~~Caracara cheriway~~ Black Vultures Coragyps atratus ~~were~~ roosting in this area & neighboring "pastures". After supper Ray and I looked for geckos but never successful.

July 14 During the night Carl went to check his traps and returned with a caprimulgid with large bristles along its long beak. I looked it up and found that it was Caprimulgus longirostris. We found this bird sitting on a single egg. (When he dissected the bird he found that it was a ♂). We went out looking for more caprimulgids but didn't find any. We then went back to bed. After breakfast I went hunting. Among the first species that I saw was the tropical Gnatcatcher, Polioptila plumbea. There were many birds in the bushes here especially wrens. There were also conebills and hummingbirds. I shot several times but had no luck. I finally got a good look at the birds that were giving the loud calls and they were Furnarius sp. I shot one near the stream and broke its wing. I found it both on land and in

R. B. Hamilton
1967

Journal

5 Km. N.E. of Pacasmayo, Dept. La Libertad, Peru, Elev. 200'.

July 14 the water but was unable to catch it, I got a look at a warbler which resembles a yellowthroat somewhat. It went back into the thick brush near the stream before I could shoot it. I got about 4 shots at Barn-yard Cowbirds [Icterids] but missed. On my back I saw bird on ground at edge of pasture. At first it was probably the Coastal Miner, Geositta peruviana. When I got back to camp I discovered that the police had been there in my absence asking what we were doing. Carl explained and they left. After I got back Ray and I walked along the fence row looking for lizards. We saw several iguanid lizards but caught a couple. It was very dusty and quiet. warm by this time and the lizards were quite fast. We saw a notice last night and he said that there were two kinds of lizards that lived in the fence row a small one and a large "Iguana". Ray and I only saw one kind of lizard. While walking I collected a Tropical Bruchelster - Poliopitila plumbea. After we went back to camp Carl went along the fence row and saw a large Teid lizard. I went up and saw several (not very small) the large ones were very timid and I never could get a shot at one. During the evening the morning I saw many Common Egrets Casmerodius alba and Black Vultures, Coragyps atratus. Turkey Vultures Cathartes aura and Killdeer ~~Vo~~ Charadrius vociferous were also seen. Left in the morning we left airplane to reach the Sechura desert soon.

B. Hamilton
1967

Journal

2- Route to Chiclayo, Dept. Lambayeque Peru.

July 14 On way we saw one of the low (6') dunes which were stabilized by low evergreen vegetation. The smooth sand on leeward side was crossed with tracks. They all appeared fresh and many were accompanied by tail drag marks. We looked around from dune to dune for signs of the critters making these tracks but could find nothing. All of us dug in the sand when the tracks disappeared down holes but these too were unsuccessful. On the way north the first place that we saw the English Sparrow, Passer domesticus was at the little town of Pomalonque on the Panamerican Highway a little short of Chiclayo. About 1330 we arrived in Chiclayo where we stopped and had our Petromax kerosene lantern repaired (it had been giving trouble ever since we bought it). We had lunch and tried to pick up our mail but it had not arrived yet. During the course of the day we picked up a ticket (probably because of my lack of license plates). We left town about 1700 and headed S through Lambayeque. We turned W just S. of Lambayeque (about 3 Km.) on the road to Morrope. We camped at 0815.
Between Chiclayo and Lambayeque we passed through an area which had several ponds and marshes. We saw Red-breasted Meadowlark, Pezites militaris and Tropical Kingbird, Tyrannus melancholicus on wet or Common Egrets Casmerodius albus and Snowy Egrets Egretta thula. The area in which we camped is mostly a sandy desert with scattered mesquite trees and scattered small evergreen bushes. There were several fences here made of piled up brush. I set up camp as the others set out traps in the location.

D. Hamilton
1967

Journal

3 Km. SE of Mórrope. Elev. 100'. Dept. Lambayeque, Peru

July 14 After supper when it was dark Ray and I looked for Geckos. We found no new ones. After this we checked traps. Ford caught one small pale mouse in a trap set in the fence row (there an occasional hair bunch in fence row). We came to Sechura desert looking for a mouse that is supposed to be quite specialized for desert and is known as Peromys gerbillus. We wonder at first if this could be of that species since Cort is unfamiliar with it but we decide that it probably isn't because we understand that P. gerbillus resembles kangaroo rat and this mouse resembles kangaroo rat only in color. However we don't know what this mouse is. After this we go to bed.

July 15. We got up about 0600. The other checked their traps. Cort caught two of the pale ~~mouse~~ mice and ~~Ray~~ Ford caught one mouse. Ray didn't catch any. The fact that we caught 4 of these mice tends to indicate that it is not P. gerbillus since it is supposed to be so rare. After breakfast I go out in a scrubby dry to hunt birds. The first ones that I saw were several small light brown ~~thrushes~~ and Tropical Gnatcatchers, Polioptila plumbea. Long-tailed Mockingbirds ~~were~~ Mimus longicaudatus were also seen. Hummingbirds, and woodwills were also seen. I collected a Cowbird Conirostrum sp. (probably cinereum) and a flycatcher (probably Elaenia sp.). I saw many birds especially in areas of denser vegetation - usually mesquite trees - but it was difficult.

B. Hamilton
1967

Journal

3 Km. SE of Mórrope, Dept. Lambayeque, Peru. Elev. 100'.

July 15 to get an unobstructed shot. I went back to camp and then Carl and Fred went to Mórrope. They wanted to see if road was passable from there to Sechura. (we had heard both stories) While they were gone Ray and I hunted for lizards. We got several Tropidurus. We think that they would frequently climb trees in this effort to escape. We were quite surprised to discover this. We saw several Teid lizards but couldn't get close enough to catch them (Carl and Ray had the gun). We also collected 2 Geckoes. Finally Ray and I went back to camp as we saw Carl and Fred return. They said that the road was not passable in our car from Mórrope to Sechura. Local trucks regularly make the trip and they said the trip would be easy in a 4 wheel drive vehicle. They said that they found an agricultural area with many birds. They brought back a small red-backed woodpecker, an ovenbird, Furnarius sp. and the same grey-white crowned flycatcher that I had collected here. Probably Elaenia sp. They also had a large (about ½ metre) Teid lizard that was quite blued underneath. About 1500 we left for Chiclayo where we did our shopping and picked up the mail that had finally arrived. We were supposed to pick up the hammer of Carl's double barreled gun which was being duplicated but it was not ready yet. After this we headed N on Pan American Highway. About 1630 we turned off highway at site with many small shrubs and trees,

B. Hamilton
1967

Journal

11 Km N. of Jayanca, Dept. Lambayeque, Peru.

July 15 There were many birds here and I went out hunting on the other set traps. Then I almost immediately shot an, sparrow that with quite a horn bill. I saw ~~sparrow~~ Parrots flying by that looked to be Aratinga sp. I also saw gray gnatcatch like bird mostly Piezorbina cinerea. Saffron finch, Sicalis flaveola, Long-tailed Mockingbird, Mimus longicaudatus, Hummingbirds, Wrens, Spinetail Synallaxis sp. and several other species. I also saw a fox and many fox tracks. This area is mostly bisected with gullies which are dry now. There are several areas nearby that are fenced in with burnt fence. After supper we walked around looking for geckos. We did see another fox. We noticed many fox tracks and burrows in the sides of the draws. As we walked toward road we came to a bridge over the draw. The sides were of concrete and still were vertical. We looked for geckos but found none. We did see some bats flying around the bridge as well but to0 to0 far out. We had difficulty remembering net which one was wound on net and decide to fold net in future. We were unable to net bats that appeared to be of genus Myotis.

July 16 About 0200 Carl went out and looked for caprimulgids etc. He came back to tent ~~saying~~ and awakened Ray saying that he found some large Geckos on the concrete of bridge. Ray reluctantly got up and succeeded in capturing quite a few. I went back to sleep. We awakened about 0600 to a nice clearing morning. Temperature got down to about 50°F. during the night. The others checked their Traps and after breakfast

Hamilton
1967

~~Journal~~

11 Km. N. of Jayanca, Dept. Lambayeque, Peru.

July 16 I went out hunting. I tried to collect the ones and finally succeded after many tries. I attempted to collect many of the species that I mentioned last night but was unable to collect any. Finally I ~~was~~ came out and told me they wanted me back at camp. I took the gun and went hunting. At 0930 we departed this area.

En Route to Piura, Depts of Lambayeque and Piura, Peru.

We headed N and stopped at several bridges looking for Barbets and saying but activity. We saw lesser parasitic Aratinga sp. at several of the bridges where large number of mesquite trees were nearby. They were especially large numbers at a bridge 6 Km. N. of Motupe. We did catch a Barbet under one of these bridges and Ray succeeded in tossing a Toad lizard but it slipped out of the noose and escaped. We continued N through a very scrubby mesquite area. We did see some Blue-white and Black Jays and Carl managed to collect one. which I believe is Cyanolyca turcosa the Turquoise Jay. We collected several lizards as we went N and stopped at several places. We mostly saw both species of Vultures, Black Coragyps atratus, and Turkey Cathartes aura we saw many individuals of Red-backed Hawk, Buteo polyosoma. regularly along the highway. About 1500 we arrived at area which can be classified as Tropical Desert. This is area mostly of sand-dunes with vegetation of Mesquite, acacia and smaller evergreen shrubs. This area is about 10 Km. E of Piura and is the kind of area that we were here looking for.

B. Hamilton
1967

Journal

10 Km. E. of Piura, Dept. Piura, Peru. Elev. 300'.

July 16 Ray collects a bird but that is probably the Coastal Miner, Geositta peruviana. Carl manages to collect a spinetail, Synallaxis sp. from a mesquite tree, after this we looked for a place to camp away from the Pan American Highway. We finally found a road going N and we took it. This road took us at the end of the day down but still we were in area of the coast and had similar vegetation. We camp at edge of dump area, and we set out traps. I more or less set my traps out in a straight line but widely scattered and had some on flat area on some on low mesa like hill. Most were placed near vegetation but some were placed on open sand. Carl set some std traps on flat area near camp. We had seen many frog traps tracks as we were putting out mice traps. There were some small holes at base of bushes. Black Vultures, Coragyps atratus and Turkey Vultures, Cathartes aura and Red-backed Hawk Buteo polysoma were here as well as Long-tailed Mockingbird Mimus longicaudatus and Coastal Miner, Geositta peruviana. After supper we went to check traps. I was unable to find all of mine as checked only after first half of mine. Ray looked for lizards but could not find any. The we went to bed at about 2200

July 17 We awakened at about 0600 to a clear morning and temperature abt 50°F. after breakfast I went to check traps as did the other. I caught one of the pale mice that we caught near Mörrope in middle of flat area near Acacia tree. Carl also caught one of these pale mice. I picked up my traps but Carl left his out. As I was picking up my traps I noticed many frog traps

B Hamilton
1967

Journal

10 Km. E of Piura, Dept. Piura, Peru, Elev. 300'.

July 17 criss-crossing the sand. One individual followed my tracks for about 100 yds. Carl said that one passed within about 1' of one of his traps but did not get caught. I saw some birds when I was out yesterday Long-tailed Mockingbird, Mimus longicaudatus, Red-backed Hawk Buteo polysoma, Turkey Vulture, Cathartes aura and Black Vulture, Coragyps atratus. When Carl picked up his traps he found that he had trapped two birds, a Cinereous Finch, Piezorhina cinerea and Coastal Miner Geositta peruviana. We departed camp at 1300 and went to ~~Chulucanas~~ Piura where we shopped and ate. We left about 1500 and headed W toward Sechura. East of Piura we passed a river that was quite deep (the first deep river that we saw.) Here we saw many Common Gallinules, Gallinula chloropus, Olivaceous Cormorants, Phalacrocorax olivaceus, Common Egrets, Casmerodius albus and ~~Great Grey~~ White-necked Herons, Ardea cocoi. We continued W. toward Sechura passing through agricultural area. Just before Sechura we passed a small shallow stream when I saw Black-necked Stilt Himantopus himantopus. Sechura is very dusty town with large crumbly cathedral. We headed W from Sechura and almost immediately we got into the desert with small shallow dunes. There are few birds seen in this area and it appears quite lifeless. We look for lagoon that we expected to find but couldn't find it so finally about 1730 we drive off of road and make camp. We camp here and set out traps. I have to cook so I don't set out any. After supper Roy and I head and I look for beetles and find a couple as well as a couple of small colored scorpions. After this I went to bed.

B. Hamilton
1967

Journal

18 July Sechura
30 Km SSE of ~~Piura~~ 30' Depto. Piura, Peru

Night was windy throughout and consequently I didn't get much sleep. In the morning I hunted birds with noteworthy failure. The area was flat mostly of coarse sand with occasional dunes 1-10' high with various species of trees or shrubs stabilizing dunes. The dunes were widely scattered maybe averaging 50 yds. apart. I hunted from about 0630-0800 and didn't see any birds. The I did hear what sounded like Geositta several times. On the fine sand of the dunes could be seen tracks left in the night. The tracks of fox, scorpion and mouse were observed. Two of the small pools were similar to my #39 were camped a dove covered with dove track which can't call Mourning Dove or something like that. After breakfast I with my wife, we then go hunting again, again with no success. We left about 1000 (Estimate) for the little town of Bayovar. After about 8 kilometers we arrived at a small lagoon which lied right at the road. This lagoon was loaded with birds. The first birds which were a large flock of Gulls that sat in H2O along E shore were Laughing. They sat in close flock while sitting in H2O sometimes with wings raised. From a distance I thought that they were Black Skimmers. It turns out that they were Gray-hooded Gull, Larus cirrocephalus. I didn't try to count them but there must have been 200-300 of them. Mixed in with this flock were scattered individuals of Gray Gull Larus modestus. About 10 individuals of Kelp Gull, Larus dominicanus were scattered individually along shore. Several Terns were also seen. They consisted mostly of Black Terns ~~in Winter Plumage~~, Chlidonias niger. Also seen were several fishing Gull-billed Terns, Gelochelidon nilotica.

B. Hamilton
1967

Journal

18 July — Virrila Estuary 35 Km SSE of Sechura, Dpto. Piura, 50'

Another large tern about the size of the Gull-billed Tern was also observed. About 500 Cormorants were present. Most were sitting on mud bank but about 100 were feeding in a large flock across estuary. They were Olivaceous Cormorants, Phalacrocorax olivaceus. Also scattered in H2O were many Chilean Flamingos, Phoenicopterus chilensis. There were of three colors and perhaps were adult & young or else two species were present. The Flamingos were mostly feeding a good distance away from highway toward ocean. Four boobies were seen resting on bank along with Cormorants. There were Blue-footed Boobies, Sula nebouxii and one in Peruvian Booby, Sula variegata. Brown Pelicans were also present in the Pelecanus occidentalis. Many shorebirds were observed but none were present in large numbers (at least near highway). Observed were American Oystercatcher (4), Haematopus palliatus, Black-bellied Plover (30) Pluvialis squatarola, Semipalmated plover (8), Charadrius semipalmatus, Snowy plover (?) (8) Charadrius alexandrinus, Killdeer (1) Charadrius vociferus, Ruddy Turnstone (20) Arenaria interpres, Lesser Yellowlegs (11), Tringa flavipes, Greater Yellowlegs (3), Tringa melanoleuca, Willet (15) Catoptrophorus semipalmatus, Least Sandpiper (14), Calidris minutilla [Carl collected two]. Sanderling (20) Calidris alba, Whimbrel (1) Numenius phaeopus Long-billed Dowitcher (6 - on. in summer plumage) (?) Limnodromus scolopaceus Common Stilt (1) Himantopus himantopus. Many Snowy Egrets Egretta thula and one Common Egret, Casmerodius albus were seen. Many shorebirds were observed in winter plumage. The water did not appear to be very deep. The mud bank appeared to be mostly of sand and the mud bank was mostly very

B. Hamilton
1967

Journal

18 July Virtila Estuary 35 Km SSE of Sechura, Dept. Piura, Peru 50'
with some lines with marsh of Salicornia or some
similar plant The muddy banks were full of small holes and when I
was still I could see hundreds of Fiddler Crabs Uca sp.
displaying. In the Salicornia were larger holes and a big reddish
stripe crab about 2-3" across but then Ray Hardy has a photograph
of them crab. There were many lizards of genus Tropidurus then and
Ray Hardy had a ball collecting them. They were found mostly under plankform
which became with both shells pressed we thought were used to remove
oil from the turtles. Black Vultures Coragyps atratus and Turkey Vultures,
Cathartes aura were also present but as were the finest, Geositta peruviana.
We had sandwiches for lunch here as the drive about 20 Km to Bayovar.
The country to Bayovar was more of the same sandy desert with no sign
of living animals during midday except perhaps for occasional fox tracks.
Bayovar consisted mostly of a few prefabricated shacks and some houses
trailers. Carl talked to some people there who were quite nice & would help
us all they can. Meanwhile Ray, Bert and I looked at the birds a bit.
then. The first birds that we noted were on the shore and were House
Sparrows, Passer Domesticus. They were a good many and they were
quite tame. One of the Peruvian said that they were German sparrows and
had been there about 3 months. Long-tailed Mockingbird, Mimus longicaudatus,
Greater
Miner, Geositta peruviana. On the water were 3 Grebes, Three species of
Cormorant were seen Guanay Cormorant, Phalacrocorax bougainvillii, Red-legged
Cormorant, Phalacrocorax gaimardi and Olivaceous Cormorant, Phalacrocorax
olivaceous. The Peruvian ~~Booby~~ Booby, Sula variegata, Blue-footed Booby,
Sula nebouxii and Brown Pelican ~~are~~, Pelecanus occidentalis, Gray Gull, Larus
modestus and Gray-hooded Gull, Larus cirrocephalus were seen. Overhead
were seen 4 Magnificent Frigate Bird, Fregata magnificens. Black Vulture were seen

Hamilton
1967

Journal

18 July 1967 Punta Aguja, 37 Km SW of Sechura, Dept. Piura, Peru. 100'

about 1600 after lemonade and getting fuel Hrs° we pushed on to Punta Aguja which was about a few on the coast got on road. On way we stopped at sandy beach on beach combed. There were many dead Brown Pelicans and some Cormorants. Observations on Breeding Cormorants were resting on beach as were the 3 species Bill already mentioned today. Several Black Terns Chlidonias nigra were also seen. Geositta peruviana ran along beach on dirt some was cactus. Both Vultures, both Robins and Brown Pelicans also plentiful, about 10 Sanderling Calidris alba feed along beach. One Black Oystercatcher Haematopus ater was seen. about 1645 we went to Punta Aguja set up camp and fed at traps. I put traps out in sandy dunes with little vegetation. We got at 41 traps. after supper I wrote notes for awhile and then went Beetle hunting with Roy. (This camp site is on ocean & mostly same birds as sandy beach was seen) We caught 12 Beetles. They were easy to catch with Kerosene lamps for visibility but were difficult when lamp was set out. Twice we caught 2 Beetles together. They also seemed to be in Genus, Phyllobaetylus and we probably caught at least 2 species. They were mostly caught on flat surfaces and some were in sand vegetation, some were caught on vertical surfaces.

19 July I got up about 0600 and while I got my traps. I had 3 traps turned over, probably by foxes. I caught one insect that could be Phyllotis darwini. I also caught the last part of the tail probably of Marmosa, another mouse They were in traps about 5' apart. When checking traps the only birds seen were one Geositta peruviana and several Turkey Vultures, Cathartes aura. On the beach were both species of Vulture, Brown Pelican, Pelecanus occidentalis. Flying over were Peruvian Booby, Sula variegata, Blue-footed Booby Sula nebouxii, Olivaceous Cormorant, Phalacrocorax olivaceus, Guanay Cormorant, Phalacrocorax bougainvilli

Hamilton
1967

Journal

19 July Punta Aguja, 37 Km SW of Sechura, Dept. Piura, Peru 100'

on Red-legged Cormorant, Phalacrocorax gaimardi. Black Tern. Chlidonias nigra were also present as were Kelp Gull Larus modestus and Gray mantled Gull, Larus cirrocephalus. The weather was cool (about 60°) windy and overcast as usual. After breakfast I put up the mouse I caught and catalogued and skinned by the Becker Ry and a bird caught last night. About 0930 we both came in order to get of Bayovar by 1000 to get rid the southern part of the hills where we are now camped. As we were leaving I noticed on Royal Tern Thalasseus maximus sitting on beach. On beach coot (species or genus unknown) were resting under our tent flap even though we were about 30 yds. from damp part of beach. On way to Bayovar we saw many Vultures flying. There were mostly Turkey Vultures, Cathartes aura. There were some Black Vulture ~~flying~~ Coragyps atratus flying also. About half way (the red pelicans could clearly) perched on rocky cliff were Head was Condean Vultur gryphus Condor. They seem on the ground enormously larger than Vulture. They were also enormously larger. The first bird we saw was at but did not appear completely mature to me as it did not show white on top of wings as it flew away. I got my camera out but the bird flew away. As we drove on we saw this bird and another one ~~I mean~~ which appear to be mature ♀. The ~~bird~~ which we did not have ruff. I managed to get about 3 pictures of Condor using 135 mm lens and one picture of an immature ♂ right bird ~~flying~~ Fregata magnificens flying over. We arrived at Bayovar about 1045 because of the delay we had chasing Condors. We unloaded our gear into a Land Rover (at least the gear we would need for a night) and left the truck & remaining gear at Bayovar. We then left for Reventazon. On the way we saw one Buteo polyosoma. We passed through

Hamilton
1967

Journal

Dept. Piura, Peru

19 July Reventazon, 64 Km S 19 Km W Sechura, Elev 100' (estimated)

several different areas as such but none were darker than the desert we have been in for last several days. There were several areas without any obvious vegetation in any of these & some just trash. In some of these areas there were no vegetation. as far as you could see at least in one direction. at Reventazon there were a few plot area that appeared lifeless. An area of low dunes 2-4' covered with a succulent plant and the most typical desert g shrub/tree with mesquite and/or Acacia, and/or Mule Ears and/or caper. The vegetation grows on mounds with dunes with wind here coming from ocean which is about 6-8 kilometers away. Near the ocean & close to the hills (at SW corner of) in an area noticeably darker with many large clumps of trees & bushes. Many of these clumps contain several species and the clumps are much closer together than at other places. Thin areas. There clumps can have a blackbird nest beneath them. When arrived on at least 2 days the set at traps. & went generally N through the land area noticed previously. In this area lives the only inhabitants of the Sechura desert a Scotchman that has been living there for 35 years with his goats & Burros. & set traps at edges of the vegetation clumps and set at about 50 traps. There were many birds in this area. & saw at all times when we set up camp three Turkey Vultures. I photographed them and finished up a roll of film on them. In the area also were Geositta cycloptera and a Troglodytes bird. In land area described previously were unidentified Caprimulgids probably Caprimulgus longirostris, Vermillion Flycatcher Pyrocephalus rubinus displaying. Unidentified Hummingbird & mockingbird sang there last night. The little owl-like Caprimulgid noticed in my #38 a large Caprimulgid probably Eurostopodus. Black & Turkey Vultures. This

E. B. Hamilton
1967

Journal

19 July — Reventazon, 64 Km S, 19 Km W Sechura, Dept. Piura, Peru, Elev 100' (est.)

~~Today~~ B grey goosebeak with the yellow bill and feet. a large Zenaidura dove was also seen. I wasn't paying attention to what I was going and got quite lost. I managed to follow my foot steps back to camp although the prevailing wind from ocean is quite strong 15 Knots (estimated) and my tracks were faint in some places. I found an Becker Phyllodactylus sp. on way back to camp. After supper when getting ready to find proper sleeping place a Leptodactylid was seen flying. I got the gun but by then it was pretty dark and we couldn't find them. I got a head lamp and did manage to see their eyes in several times. It was an orange red and quite bright unfortunately they wouldn't sit tight and I was unable to get a shot. After this I went Becker's hunting with Ray and Jim we got four Becker mostly at edge of small stabilizer dunes. Was never caught a perfect sunset. ~~about 0700~~ & We got lost again. At night we had water was visible on the horizon fog but obscured the hills. The Russian leather which we used for seeing Becker's also obstructs our vision. We ~~walked~~ up following our track back again. I'm going to have to be more careful about getting lost.) About 0900 I went to bed.

20 July — I awoke to the usual cloudy dreary weather about 0615. The drizzle was so bad during the night that there were almost puddles standing on the sorbing the dust after rain when we were staying. It was windy with wind coming from ocean at about 10-15 knots & some drizzle was felt occasionally. It was felt more last night and it was difficult at 0615 to notice that it was any lighter. I waited around for a bit past sunrise to fortify for my long journey to pick up Tropa. I finally left at about 0715

R. B. Hamilton
1967

Journal

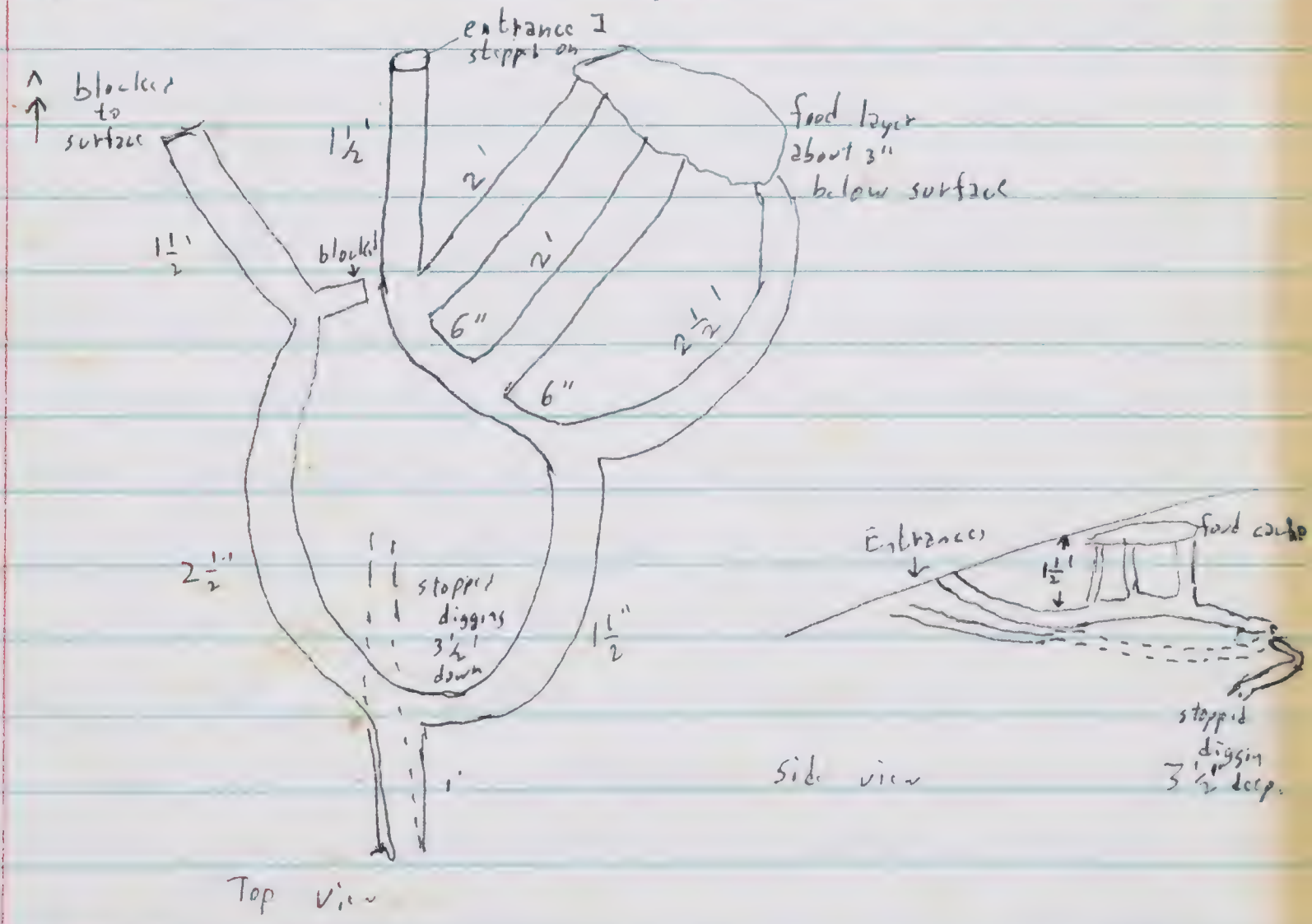
20 July Reventazon, 64 Km S, 19 Km W Sechura, Dept. Piura, Peru Elev 100' (est.)
Still hungry but realizing I had better go soon. The first part of my trap line on the low dune with succulent vegetation was unsuccessful but a fox had shown considerable interest in it during the night. I finally reached the burrowing owl which seemed so wise but only caught one mouse there and it in the usual pale manner that we have been commonly catching in desert. Only a couple of my traps were sprung and a couple had sand hurled on them by fox. With in area I again flushed Caprimulgids presumably from same place yesterday. I once flushed a pair (or at least I flushed 2 individuals). Vermilion & Lyrecephalus Pyrocephalus rubinus, hummingbird, opposite end mole-like & unmarked. Other species were heard but I was getting hungry and did not pursue them. I had difficulty finding my tracks ~~out~~ in plaza and had to spiral several times in order to refind my tracks. Despite the difficulties I believe I found all my traps. Today I was watching my direction & landmarks in the line toward camp and was only about 5° off when I reached a location from which it was visible. at about 1000 when about 300 yds from camp my foot sank into the ground as it seems that I had stepped into the burrow system of some unknown animal. The entrances were plugged with sand & there was no external sign that any burrow was present. I it was located at base of sand dune about 25-30' high, and with diameter of about 60'. The slope was only about 5-10% at location of burrow and it was on windward side of dune. Higher on dune was less vegetation & mostly caper but there was more bar. I proceeded to try and dig the

3. Hamilton
1967

Journal

20 July Reventazon 64 Km S, 19 Km W Sechura Dept. Piura, Peru, Elev. 100' (estimate)

arrived out. I dug with my hands but used glove with right hand when I was around hole in case animal came out or if snake was in burrow. The Burrow was about 3 finger widths deep when I put the glove on. The digging was easy because the burrow was in sand and it was spitting rain at the time and the blowing sand would stick on my glasses get in my eyes and in general cause grief. Below is a rough sketch of the burrow system. It reached a depth of about 3 ½'. I was digging in first tunnel that I had found but I was so deep that the whole thing was collapsing faster than I could dig it took me about 1½ hrs. to dig at burrow system.



About 1200 I saw Ray and Brent had walking by. I hurried thru talking and shouted but they were separated + could not hear me. Since the burrow was collapsing faster than I could dig I decided to quit. I then went back to camp when I encountered what I could be tracks of the tractor

R. B. Hamilton
1967

Journal

20 July — Reventazon, 69 Kms S, 19 Kms W Sechura, Dept. Piura, Peru Elev 100' (Est.)

pit up my mouse which Carl called to yesterday in Spanish. Just after I started an immature Pelican, Pelecanus occidentalis flew in and landed about 40 yds. away. That was interesting enough out in the middle of the desert (but with ocean about 5 Km. away or so) but this pelican then began to waddle toward us. I told myself this couldn't continue but it did. It walked to within about 10' of us. We then thought that it was after some carcasses so we tossed it some. It at first ignored them but soon was eating with abandon. I it would have try to take one out of the hand but the aim wasn't very good. It also had some difficulty swallowing the carcasses and had to manipulate them to the tip of bill several times. This Pelican was two tone, after shining my mouse #47 I had it's skin on my knee and was looking for needle to sew up hip. I suddenly felt a jab on my leg & realized I was bit by the pelican. I couldn't imagine what he wanted but soon noticed that my mouse skin was gone. I therefore sprayed #47 with to shell off & with mean mouth. This pelican was so tame that he didn't fly even after the great bird pulled him up by possession and bill and even by possession & tail. He did finish of waddle away a few ft. however. after a while he assumed a resting pose. I took 3 photographs of this bird and I entered them in my photo catalogue which I just started - about 1415 the Land-Rover and driver arrived and we put our things in and left for Bayover leaving Pelican and Great Horned behind. The Land-Rover is a Egout which for this living plan. It was the soft rear and plans this 4 wheel drive vehicle. I almost got the impression that it could probably run on the crescent shapes dunes that were

R. B. Hamilton
1967

Journal

20 July Bayovar Trip Trac pt. 4Km SE Bayovar Dept. Piura, Peru. Elev 100 (Est)

Birds present in various areas. On the way we noticed several shot-tailed birds a few miles out the plateau in the middle of the desert. The 1st flock contains 2 birds. Dennis saw a flock of them. We stopped and I noticed that they were a rather large shore bird (Knot size) with red legs and a rather long straight bill. On the middle of belly was rather small black area. They were Oreopholus ruficollis. Can't try to collect from the flock of three but they flushed as the saw a flock of two nearby but they also flushed before he was within range. After that the driver took up about a cave that he knew of that was full of bats. We went toward the cave and searched about an hour but were unable to find it. We got to Trac Trac pt. at about 0530 where the settlement of Bayovar is now located. This is about 4 Kms SE of the Bayovar location on the map. We were given rooms to stay and were invited to supper. We looked around at the water birds + unloaded gear. There were no water birds present that we had not seen earlier. After supper I did some of my laundry by hand in the sink and put the clothes out to dry. By this time it was late and I was ready for bed. This is the first night in a long time that we haven't set out traps and it is good to rest for once.

21 July. I have the desire to rest all day but unfortunately that is not to be. The morning is cloudy and strong on mixed with wind with gusts to about 15-20 MPH. It occasionally spit a little rain during the day but the sun did shine some in the afternoon and I had to put on my sun screen. I noticed several Great Grebes, Podiceps major displaying to each other as I was checking my clothes drying on the line. After breakfast I started working on my notes. I did take one expedition to shoot passerines but was unsuccessful. I did notice an accumulation

R. B. Hamilton
1967

Journal

21 July — Tri Tree Point, 4 Km SE Bayovar, Dept. Piura, Peru. Elev. 100'

Of birds near some standing H2O or dedicated to put up a nest. Most Com. of the birds seen were grassbirds but some English sparrows, Passer Domesticus, and 4 Long-tailed Mockingbirds, Mimus longicaudatus were seen. One hummingbird was also seen. Ray and I put out the net with great hopes. During the day we caught 3 Burrowing Owls birds with dark grey rather than yellow orange bill and with legs somewhat less yellow than the grassbirds we have been catching. Around noon I shot a Loddigesia mirabilis and I did swam out & retrieved it. In the afternoon we went out to some Water holes to set traps. This is the place where they get water for there cows here at Tri Tree Pt. On the way we stopped at several mesas to get Hot. Look around. They were pretty barren with hardly any plants growing on them & with few signs of animal life but several lizard holes and some which would be some rock. At the second mesa we found a Black Vulture nest with two young vultures. They were beginning to grow primaries and secondaries but otherwise they were covered with a yellowish brown down. They have quite large and color perhaps almost as large as their parents. The nest were in a shallow (5') cave at base of small cliff (15'). I got back pictures of site and of Carl holding one of the young. (I didn't have my camera with me as usual. We also saw Turkey Vultures around the cliffs but didn't see any other birds but did hear an Elaenia sp. (Genus Elaenia pystiens.). We then proceeded to water hole. On the way we saw many small holes in ~ cut about 3' high. Carl says that these were made by aardvarks. When we arrived

RB Hamilton
1967

Journal

21 July, Iris Trail Pt. 3 Km SE Bryant, Dept. Lima, Peru Elev. 100'

at water hole we saw a small frog scampering away. Got Rich off in hot pursuit and managed a shot at it but missed. We then looked around. The area was hilly with a small plateau with many small canyons nearby. The canyon downstream from water was started contains small more vegetation than normal and seemed quite humid (relatively speaking) Fred and Ray put their traps there. I put mine in a ~~grassy~~ rocky canyon and Carl put half of his in a rocky canyon. I turned over several rocks and found three Gecko's Ray found three and Fred found one. I found a long Tarantula about 2" put in collecting can and took back to camp & photographed. We skirted the holes made by overnight animals. Some were over 3' long & many contained feathers & droppings. It looks like a fox sees Southern Mottled Owl Strix virgata and a small raptor that I couldn't identify. We then went back to camp ~~where I washed my~~ ~~after weighting had a weighted flight~~ where some more. After supper Ray and I went straight driving and saw nothing or road. We stopped at little fish where Carl had set the traps and Ray found a Gecko on the bank of a Mosquito. I saw the eyeshine of a Caprimulgid but was unable to collect it. We then went back to camp and to a welcome bed.

22 July. The morning was the usual cloudy misty one with temperature probably in 60's. Last night there was a flock of about 76 Great Grebes, Podiceps major in the water but this morning they are gone. There are still a few scattered grebes however. After breakfast we go out pick up traps. I had set 40 traps and had one trap under a small mosquito tree overturned for all the work I did. Because of the lack of vegetation the place did not look promising anyway. Rich did collect

B Hamilton
1967

Journal

22 July — Tres Tres Pt. 3 Kms SE Bayovar, Dept. Lima, Peru Elev. 100'

One moon that looks like one I caught at Punta Aguja and Carl calls Phyllotis darwini. To me it looks much darker & larger with different dimensions than Phyllotis darwini that we had caught earlier. The Southern Martins, Progne modesta, were still present as were Turkey Vultures, Cathartes aura and a small rock hopping Furnarid. On the way back we stopped at a sandy brushy area near camp where Carl had set his traps. We had stopped there earlier and Carl had caught a small fox which Fred photographed. This time Carl caught one pale moon and saw one Coral snake which Ray collected alive. Fred photographed Ray and the coral snake and the place where it was caught. I thought that this was a good looking spot and decided to put my traps there. We put up a net this morning hoping to get something different than ~~yesterday's catch as well. Carl was very excited when we saw the bat flying, but it didn't look promising.~~ grosbeaks. Long-tailed Mockingbirds Mimus longicaudatus and grosbeaks were seen. After lunch Fred and I hiked out to set our traps in area we'd been before. We first checked out our recent 4 adult grosbeaks and one Conebill, Conirostrum cinereum. We then set out traps. I set at 50 traps mostly at entrances to small holes I could find in the sand. While setting out traps I saw a very pale Long-tailed Mockingbird, Mimus longicaudatus, grosbeaks and an adult ♂ Vermilion Flycatcher Pyrocephalus rubinus. Fred shot a Mimus longicaudatus. About 1630 we headed back for camp with Fred in hot pursuit of Pyrocephalus rubinus. On the way we saw Carl driving out to area and I went to join him. During the afternoon it had clouded up greatly and the sun was out (it wasn't very windy). I set out my most traps as Carl finished his traplines.

B. Hamilton
1967

Journal

22 July — Trip Trip. Pt. 3 Km SE of Bayovar, Dept. Piura, Peru Elev. 100'

We removed 2 large black Teiid lizards from his traps. & had

babies removed one smaller brownish one. We then drove back to camp.

~~Before~~ After when we saw small bat flying ~~about~~

~~After~~ supper Roy and I walked along beach to pt. ~~where we saw~~

~~three Wandering Tattler. Heterocelus incanus~~ ~~and then hit it~~ flew away. Further

~~away small bat flying. It flew into cave. The area which we~~

~~had had alluvial Southern border Eremias motitor as Roy & Snowy Plover, then drive along~~

~~through we would check out tomorrow.~~ We could not get a shot at

it. About 0900 we went to check our trap lines and & removed

4 mice from my traps. & don't believe anyone else caught

anything. After this we went home to bed. (During afternoon & caught Gecko under bridge)

23 July — Morning looks a little better than usual the clouds are higher and

thicker and may burn off soon. The temperature is about the same

and the wind may be a little less than in the past (last night

it really gusted badly several times). After breakfast we went

to check our traps when & had caught 3 more mice. Ron had

caught one. Carl and Ron picked up their traps, & decided

to leave mice out for another day to catch lizards and to try

to catch different species of rodents. Yesterday Carl

shot in this area and picked up Hummingbird, Cowbird and

meadow grosbeak. We returned to camp when we moved

out the location in front of cabin then on beach and then

& started to put up my specimens. Many of which took drying

We investigated cave near where we saw bat last night but it didn't look promising

off of and then away. By lunch it had cleared up and

& was ready to go out in the field again. & went out to

area of trapline to check traps for lizards. & had several traps

sprung but no lizards. & discovered a mouse in a trap & had

& went back to camp set up bird & again went to area to check traps.

overlooked in the morning. & walked back along the beach when

& found a plover which Blue-footed Booby ~~roost~~ roost. Sula nebouxii

& photographed them but it was getting late and & had to open shutter all the

A. Hamilton
1967

Journal

23 July — Trip Trac Pt. 3 Km SE Bayovar, Dept. Piura, Peru Elev. 100'

Rose at my telephoto here. In the morning I took photographs around where I had my supplies. Back at camp I walked along beach with Ray and Carl. Carl collected Southern Martin, Progne modesta, which we had just observed the last night. Ray collected a Drowning Plover, Charadrius alexandrinus from flock of 4 and am Sanderling. a little later I discovered a flock of 2 Wandering Tattler Heteroscelus incanus. I shot at one and hit it but it flew away with the other. I looked it up and discovered that this is second record for Peru. Ray says he saw them earlier but didn't know what they were. After supper we looked for bat and saw one but it wasn't flying around much but was flying away. There was a flock of about 6 Great Grebes ~~present at night~~ Podiceps major present at night. In the morning I had seen Petrel's flying close to shore. I looked at them carefully and they seemed to be Wilson's Petrel, Oceanites oceanicus. At night Ray and I looked for Beetles we caught about 6 and 2 Tropidurus lizards in about half an hour. I was exhausted so I didn't check my traps.

24 July — The morning had high clouds with some color at the horizon it looks like it is going to be a beautiful day. Then saw a Petrel present but quite close and it appeared to be Oceanites gracilis, the White-vented Storm Petrel. Then saw 3 Great Grebes at the point that could have been shot but I didn't have my gun. After breakfast I went out and picked up my traps. I caught two mice of some pale type one was alive and caught by tail and I released it. I saw tracks of about 8 mice in area possibly of five kinds. One other

R. B. Hamilton
1967

Journal

24 July

Tric Trac Pt. 3 Km SE Bayovar Dept. ~~Lima~~ Piura, Peru Elev. 100'

I was writing the story on Trac that had a red flag I heard a whirr and suddenly ther appeared a Hummingbird. I don't know the species but it is very dull. Cal collided on like this th, other day. It buzzed abut 3" from my hand and went right on red flag. The reaction was certainly outstanding. I had 4 traps missing so walked the rest of my line again. At the end I saw Cal who said he and Fred had picked up some extra traps so I was all right. This area has more vegetation than most of the area around here but at the 22nd a large herd of goats and sheep (over 50) passed through and their trail was everywhere. On the 23rd there was two men chopping wood with machetes. I road back to camp with Carl took care of my mail and put up a Paddy Transvaluator that Roy had collected with same shot he had collected Wandering Tattler Heteroscelus incanus. Before doing this I walked up beach and photographed Blue-footed Booby Sula nebouxii in better light. I also photographed Black Vulture Coragyps atratus and Turkey Vulture Cathartes aura. After lunch moved to Virrila Lagoon.

Virrila Estuary, 35 Km SSE Sechura, Dept. Piura, Peru. Elev 50'

We arrived abut 1400 & beach at N entrance to Lagoon. There are many fishing boats here as consequently many birds mostly gulls have congregated. Present are large numbers of Gray-hooded Gulls Larus cirrocephalus with some Gray Gulls, Larus modestus some Kelp Gulls, Larus dominicanus and one Band-tailed Gull, Larus belcheri. Brown Pelicans, Pelecanus occidentalis, Neotropical Cormorant, Phalacrocorax olivaceous, and Blue-footed Booby, Sula nebouxii. Seen flying were several Petrels and Shearwaters. 2 Jaegers were

Hamilton
1967

Journal

July 24 Virrila Estuary, 35 km SSE Sechura, Dept. Piura, Peru. Elev 50'.
Wilson's Storm Petrel Oceanites oceanicus and sooty Shearwater,
Puffinus griseus. They were flying in so close that we were
able to shoot 4 from shore. We got one Sooty Shearwater,
One Wilson's Storm Petrel and two White-vented Storm
Petrels. Oceanites gracilis. We then proceeded to watch
It is interesting that we thought we were shooting Wilson's Storm
Petrels but two were White-vented Storm Petrels. They must be
very difficult to tell apart under field conditions. We then
proceeded to west N shore of lagoon driving along & stopping &
walking at the mud which was quite low & it seemed to be
low tide. We saw many species but kept some pace and
I am sure of all of them. In addition to those
mentioned above there were Red-backed Hawk, Buteo polyosoma,
American Oystercatcher, Haematopus palliatus, Black-bellied Plover,
Pluvialis squatarola, Semipalmated Plover, Charadrius semipalmatus,
Snowy Plover, Charadrius alexandrinus, Ruddy Turnstone, Arenaria
interpres, Greater Yellowlegs, Tringa melanoleuca, Willet, Catoptrophorus
semipalmatus, Baird's Sandpiper, Calidris bairdii, Semipalmated Sandpiper,
Calidris pusilla, Western Sandpiper Calidris mauri, Sanderling, Calidris alba,
Whimbrel, Numenius phaeopus. Common Dowitcher, Limnodromus griseus,
Chilean Flamingo, Phoenicopterus chilensis and Coastal miner Geositta
peruviana. ~~total 1630 m~~ at least two species of Tern were present
but I couldn't identify them. about 1630 we returned to camp.
Isla Foca PT. 3 km SE Bayovar, Dept. Piura, Peru, Elev. 100'.
When we returned we went out into water in hope of catching birds
after removing spotted from net. I washed clothes before supper.
after supper I put up White-vented Storm Petrel, Oceanites gracilis

Hamilton
1967

Journal

July 24 Tric Trac Pt. 31Km SE Bayovar, Dept. Piura, Peru, Elev. 100'

and then I went to bed (it was very quiet at the estuary)

July 25 The morning was overcast again but the sun did peek through several times before noon. I spent the morning catching up on my notes. We were planning to go to Reventazon for 3-4 days but the weather does not appear favorable. We instead decide to go out as far as we can in the desert between Tric. Trac Pt. and Reventazon. On the morning I saw five Tattlers at the rocks when the Bouvay cormorants rest. ~~After~~ lunch we leave on our trip. We stop at a station between Bayovar and Reventazon. The area is mostly flat with scattered dunes. Some are covered shape and stabilized there are between covered & semi-covered and are stabilized with vegetation mainly "Mala's Ear". I took pictures #-6-8- of these dunes and vegetation. The desert like lack of birds seen from the car was of interest and points to the relative sterility of the area. There was almost a constant wind at this location it let up only in the middle of the night. I set out 44 traps after we arrives. I set them on the edge of the dunes. Of the tracks near evergreen and I think everyone saw a fox moving around in broad daylight. All of us hunted some birds with Ray getting a ~~dove~~ Cardinal and a small hummer. I had several shots at hummers but missed. On the way back to camp from an area with scattered mesquite I saw a plover Oreophelus ruficollis feeding in the flat area between dunes. I tried to get close enough to collect one but I only had 22 shot shells and it was very windy and I was unsuccessful. I did pick a guitar under a big hummer. Geositta peruviana and Furnarius were seen in addition to the birds Ray collected and another species of hummer was also present. I should say here about mosquito netting

D. Hamilton
1967

Journal

July 25

Iris. Trail Pt, 3 Km SE Bayport, Dept: Piura, Peru Elev 100'

July 26

sunrise.

About 0200 we heard occasional shooting in our neighborhood. I was very sleepy so I ignored it. Last finally answered as soon we found that this noise was made by Ray. He had gone out to check his traps and got lost. He stumbled across my trail but I was also lost to a degree i.e. I could not find all my traps and I had walked in circle looking for them. My trouble only confused Ray so soon he had to call for help. We all teased him a little but I know I said to myself "There but for the grace of God go I" after this we went back to bed. The morning was foggy but I was able to track myself from yesterday and bring back all of my traps but unfortunately no mice. After this I took the gun at hunting, hoping mostly to find Orcopholus ruticollis. I saw many birds mostly in an area of thicker cover and managed to E but was unable to collect any. These birds spent almost the whole time in thick part of vegetation and never came out in the open except to fly to another bush a little further away. Among other I saw Hummers (Amazilia amazilia and another species), Cardinal Conirostrum sp., Brushfinch, Piezorhina cinerea, Crested miner, Geositta peruviana, Flycatcher sp. I got several shots at hummers but cannot hit broad side of barn at present time. I did see two Orcopholus ruticollis but they were both flying overhead at the time. I got back to camp about 0930 and we left for Tres Trees Pt. wanting to get there before dinner. Before leaving I did take several pictures of the area in this area. I saw a fox running around in the morning. We drove N and soon came to

R.B. Hamilton
1967

Journal

July 26

Tri-Trac Pt., 3 Km SE of Bayovar, Dept. ~~Lima~~ Piura, Peru. Elev. 100'

the escarpment when we drove down from the plateau. We stopped at the top and looked around. It was very barren here on the open expanse of more or less level desert pan. We saw Brants. At the bottom there was a path with thick vegetation of mostly mesquite (only relatively speaking). There was a truck parked here and the people there were collecting mesquite for fire wood these people were from Mórrope. This gave me an idea of the poverty of this region for Mórrope was probably 50 km. over bad sand dune roads and there certainly wasn't a large amount of vegetation here although there was more than there was in many places. The area is so poor that no one has his stock and that is very poor in this part of the country. We looked around in the "lush" vegetation for birds but saw only an Oreoscoptes. After this we went back to Tri-Trac Pt. and arrived in time for lunch. After lunch I washed my clothes. After this I joined Ray and Fred who were walking toward Bayovar in an attempt to shoot cormorants. On the way I noticed pelicans, terns and a few shorebirds. I did most of my walking along the beach. Because tide was high I did go on a plateau above beach but found my progress impeded by many draws that bisected this area so I got back to the beach. At Bayovar there is an old pier and on it are many Olivaceous Cormorants Phalacrocorax olivaceus. However we alarm many of them with our approach as they fly away. Fred takes the gun and hides near the pier. After some of the birds return Fred shot a cormorant. Ray and I came out of hiding but we were unable to find the bird that Fred shot although he insists that he saw it fall. Soon, Ray notices a cormorant swimming near shore and notices that it is different. He asks me what it is and I tell him that it is a

S. Hamilton
1967

Journal

Trio Trac. Pt. 3 Km SE of Bayovar, Dept. Piura, Peru. Elev. 100'.

July 26 Red-legged Cormorant, Phalacrocorax gaimardi. We took the
gun and crawled up on it when it was underwater. It seemed
to be feeding about 20 yds. from shore and closer in than other
species. Ray shot and missed but bird did not fly. He got it with
his second shot. Ray was reluctant to go into H2O after bird because
of nearby porpoises but he finally went. There were also quite a
few green turtles in the water near shore and Ray finally saw
one today. Fishermen called them commercially but with although
they get less than a dollar a piece for them. On our way
back we saw some Olivaceous Cormorant Phalacrocorax olivaceous
resting on rocks at water edge. We went up to the bluff above them
and tried to sneak close enough for a shot. They flew before we were
ready to shoot but we were able to kill one on the wing. When we got
back to the mineral station at Trio-Trac Pt. we saw a Great Snake
Lodrigia Major swimming near shore. We managed to collect
that so we all came back with a bird. On the way back I collected
a lizard by shooting it. ~~After~~ Before dropped Carl went and we began at 6:00 p.m.
nearby hills. During the afternoon the cook showed us a Gecko that
he found in a light carried shed. The Gecko went behind a board
before we could catch it. After supper we went Gecko hunting - Ray
and I and managed to catch about 9 Gecko in a several hours and
another Tropidurus sp. lizards. After this we went to bed.

July 27 The morning was foggy and cool as is usual in this place. After
breakfast the guy in charge of this station took us in to look at
what maps and aerial photos that they had. Those that they had were
pretty good but unfortunately they lacked many maps of photos
and the information for most of Peru most would not be available

R. B. Hamilton
1967

Journal

Tric Tran Pt - 3 Km SE. of Bayovar, Dept. Piura, Peru, Elev. 100'

July 27 at Bayovar. after this Carl went down to check his traps and the rest of us went down to boat to prepare specimens that we caught yesterday for skeletonizing. Because the amount of meat we were throwing away we gathered quite a flock of birds in our neighborhood. However most of them would not come very close and though we threw scraps as far as we could we frequently were surrounded by skeps. After we left most of these skeps were picked up by vultures, Coragyps atratus & Cathartes aura. Carl came back about 1030 and we got ready to leave. Before leaving we made last attempt to collect Horn Sparrow Passer domesticus from car but we were unable to do so. & took a walk around boat before leaving and saw 7 Wandering Tattler Heteroscelus incanus plus the other birds that were around here. We left at 1130. about 1200 we arrived at Virilla Lagoon On the way the only birds we saw were Piezorhina cinerea, Mimus longicaudatus and Buteo polysoma. The water was higher at Virilla lagoon and there were shorebirds in pools to S of road. We shot at Whimbrel, Numenius phaeopus but missed. Dowitcher Limnodromus sp. were seen as were semipalmated plover, Charadrius semipalmatus and Baird's Sandpiper Calidris bairdii there were many birds to N but we did not stop to identify any. About 1315 we arrive at little town of Sechura. along stream to E of town I saw about 4 Stilt Himantopus himantopus Snowy Egret Egretta thula were also present here. 1 Km N of town we stopped in an agricultural area with large trees around the fields and dense stands of acacias and other bushes. Here there were many birds in evidence. Here Ray, Ford and I took turns with the gun and collected several birds.

R.B Hamilton
1967

Journal

On Route to Piura, Dept Piura, Peru

July 27 Ray collected a small short tailed Parrot which we believe is probably in the genus Forpus, I not collected an overhead probably in genus Furnarius. I collected a hummingbird, Amazilia amazilia I believe. I also shot another hummer that fell but I could not find it although the ground was very clear. We saw many other birds but includes Long-tailed Mockingbird Mimus longicaudatus, Andean Sparrow, Zonotrichia capensis, Tody Flycatchers, other Flycatchers. and other. From here the rest of the way way to Piura is interspersed with farms. When we got to Piura River I saw a large flock of birds flying in circle over mouth to N of river. I got out of car and saw that there were stilts Himantopus himantopus. I started in that direction with the idea of shooting them. However there were people all over and I decided it would be best not to shoot with so many people around. This is the first day of a 3 day Peruvian Independence celebration so there will probably be people around all over the place. at the river I also saw Common Gallinule, Gallinula chloropus, Common Egret, Casmerodius albus and Snowy Egret, Egretta thula. Olivaceous Cormorant, Phalacrocorax olivaceous were also present. A little further along we were stopped by the police and they questioned Carl about our business plate again. This is beginning to become an annoyance. All the way into Piura we saw many Long-tailed mockingbirds, Mimus longicaudatus and Vermillion Flycatcher Pyrocephalus rubinus. In Piura we did some shopping and ate we then left town and headed N with the intention of exploring in the neighborhood of Talara.

B. Hamilton
1967

Journal

8 Km. N. 8 Km. W. of Piura, Dept. Piura, Peru. Elev. 100'.

July 27 It was late when we left Piura so we started looking for camping place right away. We finally found trail leaving road and leading toward a hill that was rather thickly vegetated with Mesquite and other desert area plants. We had to stop before we got to the hill however because the sand got too soft for safe passage. The wind was quite strong as we put up tent in lee of bus while Carl set out traps. The area nearby was similar to Sechura desert but was probably a little lusher than all but the lushest planes Sechura desert. The hill in the distance is probably as lush as any area we saw in the Sechura desert. The vegetation seemed to be mostly Mesquite, Caper and Zapote. After supper Ray and I looked for Geckoes but were unsuccessful at finding them. We then went to bed. Carl checked his traps during the night and caught a couple Peruvian gerbillus.

July 28 The wind has lessened somewhat when we got up in the morning. During the last part of the night we were disturbed by police. Carl talked to them and explained what we were doing and they left. I believe that they were looking for a stolen car. Before breakfast I wandered around in the vegetation looking for birds. There seemed to be many birds here and they seemed to be singing a great deal and were probably breeding or just getting ready to breed. I didn't get close enough to any bird to get a shot this time. I went and ate breakfast and then went out again. This time I stalked birds several times. I got a hummer, Amazilia amazilia from an red flowering mistletoe like parasite of Zapote. I stalked several other birds but was unable

R B. Hamilton
1967

Journal

8 Km N, 8 Km W of Piura, Dept Piura, Peru. Elev. 100'.

July 28 In collect any. I did see Andean Sparrow, Zonotrichia capensis, Long-tailed Mockingbird Mimus longicaudatus, Elaenia sp., Conirostrum sp. Piezorhina cinerea and Geositta peruviana. I saw aggressive behavior in Geositta peruviana and thought that they were territorial. They were also seen giving aerial display. There were many places where rodent sign was present especially on the hill. Two species of birds, lizards and Scorpions were also seen. All the birds except ~~Piezorhina~~ Geositta were brush loving and it was impossible to get unobstructed shot at them. We returned about 0900 to camp and we got ready to leave while Ord hunted. He got an immature Zonotrichia capensis in just a few minutes. About 0930 we left for Talara, at +

On Route to Talara, Dept Piura Peru.

At first we followed an irrigated valley for quite a way. This area is greatly used by the natives and we saw many cocount trees, many banana and papaya plants. Many areas were used for pasture and holding pens for cattle were also commonly seen. Some cotton is grown. Since cotton, and cattle raising may be the two most important industries. In the pastures with cattle are many cattle Egrets, Bulbucus ibis. In some fields there are more Cattle Egrets than cattle. Also seen in this valley were many Saffron Finch Sicalis flaveola, Tropical Kingbird Tyrannus melancholicus, Vermilion Flycatcher, Pyrocephalus rubinus, Long-tailed Mockingbird, Mimus longicaudatus and Groove-billed Ani Crotophaga sulcirostris. Two Zone-tailed Hawks were observed near road (Buteo albonotatus) Coragyps atratus and Cathartes aura were also seen. We soon left this area and got into more forest country. The count of

R. B. Hamilton
1961

Journal

En Route to Talara, Dept. Piura, Peru

July 28

Cayos and Zapotes seem to be decreasing in the barren areas and bushy deciduous trees commonly appear. On way to Piura. Cerro Amotape when there is supposed to be some high subtropical vegetation with deer etc. but from the road about all we can see is cactus. We have to stop at a control station and show our passports on the way to Talara. Pretty about noon we reach Talara. It is a much neater, cleaner more orderly city than any we have seen in Peru and looks like it would be a city in the states. We drive down to the ocean to clean up. Then we see, Oceanites sp, Pelecanus occidentalis, Sula nebouxii Larus cirrocephalus, ~~and~~ Larus modestus, and Fregata magnificens (10 ♂ 2 ♀ 1 ♪)

We then ask several people and try to find way to the colony of Americans that are working for International Petroleum Corporation. We drive around asking most of the contractors before we finally find what we are looking for. The colony is enclosed in a gate and we finally manage to get in touch with a Mr. Robert Connelly who gets us in. He lives then in a magnificent home (just like the states) on the ocean with his son David who is about 15-16. They are both interested in ornithology and we ask them about local fauna. About 1600 they take us to the local marina that was to hold tuna but a cove in how closed the entrance and then are probably no tuna there. ~~They~~ Before this they had offered us hospitality to the tune of a hot bath and something cold to drink. We even washed our clothes. After looking at boat race we drove to a place where they said they often congregate. This was in the Quebrada and consisted mostly of a dense stand of mangrove trees in a rocky bottom.

J. B. Hamilton
1967

journal

Quebrada Honda, Fondo, 141km. N; 13km E. of Talara, Dept. Piura, Peru.

July 28 They took us to an area of thick mesquite next to a wide (75 yds) dry wash. When we got here Chuck took Fred and I across the wash and up a draw where the vegetation was quite scattered. It was going to show us a pool of water but it was unfortunately dry at this time. The vegetation revealed that water was probably running there. There were many fox tracks and fox droppings here as well as much goat sign. We then returned to the car. Then the Crumbys left. I had noticed many birds in the mesquite so I then went out hunting. I had earlier seen what I thought was a Tody Flycatcher in the trees and on which of some kind. When hunting I saw several kinds of flycatchers, Long-tailed Mockingbirds, Mimus longicaudatus, and cactus, Conirostrum sp.. I did manage to collect a small yellow and black flycatcher that had some white in the tail. I shot three times before I got it and I was very lucky that it was so tame. Roger Fred set traps in the afternoon and Carl, Fred and I set out traps. Carl and Fred set their out across the wash and I set mine in the mesquite thicket. There were quite a few holes in the ground but the tracks present probably indicated that they were made by lizards. I set my traps in front of several of these holes. After supper Roger and Fred went looking for Burbio and Roger found two on the foot of the mesquite trees as well as an Iguanidae. A little later I went and checked my traps and found many of the spring, and moved with some having stings eaten in the trap or were gone. I saw several foxes at this time. After this we went to bed.

July 29 We got up about 0630 in the morning. I went to check my traps

B. Hamilton
1967

Journal

Quebrada Honda, Fondo, 19Km. N; 13Km. E. of Talara, Dept. Piura Peru.

July 29

right away but didn't catch anything. Again many were trapped and moved and the strings were broken. I don't know what has caused this but I suspect that it may have been the ~~frost~~ frogs. Immediately after breakfast I went hunting and almost immediately I got a shot at a Dendrocolaptid but I missed. After this I got a shot at a red-backed woodpecker but unfortunately missed this one also ~~as I succeeded in collecting one~~ later. The dendrocolaptids and woodpeckers seem to move through the forest in loose flocks. Many flycatchers were present in this location as well as hummingbirds and cardinals that seemed to congregate around a red-flowering parasite that resembles mistletoe slightly. I also saw Long-tailed ~~Hum~~ Mockingbirds, Mimus longicaudatus and several noisy parrots flying over. Doves were also present. I finally was able to get close enough to bring down a parrot, I believe that it is Aratinga erythrogenys, the Red-marked Parakeet. I also saw ~~shot~~ a large rather green woodpecker which is probably the Golden-olive Woodpecker, Piculus rubiginosus. About 0930 I returned to camp. At camp I obtained a nest (this one had been dried black) and put it up in a clearing in the mesquite near some of the red flowered parasite and some low mesquite vegetation. Carl also put up a nest and I put up three nests in the thick mesquite on four sides of the work. During the day a couple a red-backed woodpeckers (about the size of a Nuttall's Woodpecker), a plain grayish flycatcher and a Cinereous Finch, Piezorhina cinerea in my nets. I ~~also~~ got a dendrocolaptid in one of his nets on the other side of the work. The day was quite sunny

R.B. Hamilton
1967

Journal

Quebrada Honda, Fondo, 14 Km. N; 13 Km. E of Talara, Dept. Piura, Peru

July 29 and warm and consequently there wasn't much bird activity in the early afternoon. Ray did manage to collect a rather large flycatcher during the day. Ray or Fred (I don't remember which) collected a dendrocolaptid. Carl got a couple of ~~rat~~ tanagers and was camping further with most but they were unsuccessful. Then was seen birds but that sang a beautiful duet song. I don't have any idea of what they are. During the day we did see Trogonurus and Teid lizards. It seems that the trogonurus that is here is capable of climbing trees. I worked on my specimens in the afternoon. I was cook and therefore didn't have to work upon trees. A periodically checked my nets. I put my specimens after supper as I set consecutively at 6 at second trees. The bat appeared to belong to genus Myotis (It was insectivorous) about 0900 I went to check my traps and my net. Much to my surprise there was a small bat in my net. It had very long snout with a leaf at tip [illegible] as I was removing it from net (it was screaming its head off) another bat flew into the net. I then called for help because my specimens and I didn't want to loose any bats (was bat not collected any previously). Ray came (he took a little time because he couldn't follow trail to net). When he got there I had just removed first bat from net. By this time there was a third bat in the net (the noise made by 1st one probably attracted the other). The 2nd bat looked like the first one but was about twice as big; they were probably mates feeding bats. I removed the second one without any difficulty but the 3rd bat was a different story. Carl later told me that it was a vampire bat. Its neck was very mobile and it was impossible to hold it

I managed to collect Golden-Olive Woodpecker, Piculus rubiginosus

B Hamilton
1967

Journal

Quebrada Honda, Fondo, 14Km. N; 13 Km. E of Talara, Dept. Piura, Peru.

July 29 so that its teeth seemed a safe distance away. Finally we gave it a stick to munch on which we removed it from the net with afterwards. We then took both back to camp. We stayed up till midnight putting up both our birds and bugs but gathered in drizzle. Can up a couple of both in hiss net including Myotis and Peptonotus.

July 30 We got up about 0600 and I walked to check my net but it was empty. I only had a couple of Troupes specimens and no storing water. I fixed breakfast and then washed the dishes. After this I packed up my Trogon. On the morning both Roy and Ó'neil went out hunting. Ó'neil spent most of his time chasing Antigas as only came back with one Dolichra. Olivia Woodpecker, Piculus rubiginosus. Roy got a red-backed woodpecker, a velvet breasted warbler and a flycatcher. After they came back I went hunting on the other side of the road. Ó'neil still had his traps out and almost everyone was occupied with storing bugs (probably done by fox - I saw 3 at one time which during trap last night). I thought I saw a coon up the hill so I climbed to find only a shallow hole in the rock. Today I saw another Piculus rubiginosus but thought we had already collected enough. I did see an owl and shoot it around but was unable to get a good shot at it. I saw several dendrocolaptids but never got a shot at one. Finally I went back to camp and it was almost time to leave. I went and took down my net. I T held the plain flycatcher that I believe was Elaenia sp. I released one and collected another one. I also took a couple of pictures here. I then helped Ó'neil take down his nets. By 1300 we were all ready to go, and we departed for Talara.

Talara, Dept. Piura, Peru.

In Talara we called the Connelly's and got invited back.

R.B. Hamilton
1967

Journal

Talara, Dept. Piura, Peru

July 30 to their house. Then we both ~~an~~ went our clothes and retired up on seeing the news from the states. About 1630 Th Connelly's took Carl and I out and show ~~up~~ us ~~to~~ to the location of another Fuelrada, Paminea and also the location of a sea cave that may contain bats. Earlier we had photographed in Connelly's yard a dendrocolaptid, a geckoe and a vampire but that we still had dire. Mr. Connelly is interested in nature photography. We returned from our trip and Mrs. Connelly then took us to the club (it was Sunday night) for supper. We had a nice supper and then returned to the Connelly's house when we ~~started~~ looked at Mr. Connelly's slides. He had recognizable pictures of English Sparrow Passer domesticus which he said had been there for several years. Earlier in the day we had seen hundreds of Mangrove swallows, Tachycineta albilinea. After this I finished a science fiction novel that I had started in the afternoon and then go to bed.

July 31 We slept late this morning (till about 0700) and then had a delicious breakfast. After this we went shopping and Carl took the car to be repaired. The others all had their hair cut but I passed up the opportunity. We had trouble finding bread but everything was easy. (Bread was probably gone because of the long holiday weekend). Before we left we filled up on water and left the specimens that we had obtained at Fondo, high in the garage to dry. We had lunch with the Connelly's - a delicious shrimp creamy and then left for Paminea at about 1300. Unfortunately Carl and my memory aren't so good and we made a lot of wrong turns before we finally got to where we were headed.

J. B. Hamilton
1967

~~Journal~~

Parinas, 15 Km. E, 7 Km. N of Talara, Dept. Piura, Peru.

July 31 This area is a Quebrada like Fondo consisting mostly of a closed canopy of mesquite trees 30-40' high. The area is more extensive than Fondo and follows a river course but the river is dry this time of the year. Part of the area has been developed into a picnic area and this area seems to be more extensively used for livestock than Fondo. At first we drive around and explore the whole area but finally camp near a place suggested by the Connelly's. We chose this place because it was relatively secluded and appeared not to be too heavily used by goats and pigs. It was located on a rather rich strip of trees between the dry river bottom and the road. When we got here we set up camp. I put out a net at edge of clearing with Ray's help and I help Ray put up a net at the edge of some thick vegetation. I then put out some traps while Ray went hunting. I also set out one steel trap just before dark because there is fox sign here. Ray succeeded in shooting a rather long tail brown flycatcher and a small parakeet - probably in genus Forpus. He also got a small Ferruginous Pygmy Owl. Glaucidium brasilianum at dusk and shot several bats and many fly around in the woods. Before dark I had caught a mouse in my net. After dark Ray searched for and found several geckos. I checked my traps with no luck but I do notice that there are a tremendous number of ants present and they respond to "squeaking". After checking my traps, I went to bed.

R.B. Hamilton
1967

Journal

Parinas, 7km N, 15 km E of Talara, Dept. Pirua, Peru

August 1 We awoke about 06:00. I immediately checked my traps. I caught nothing in the Museum specials, but a steel trap I had set was sprung. Nothing was in it so I decided to put larger traps out tonight. After breakfast I went out hunting. When I was about 100 yards from camp; I heard Ray shouting for me to come with the gun. I ran to Ray who was about 100 yards on the other side of camp and discovered that he had spotted a squirrel. I gave him the shotgun, and he managed to shoot the squirrel with 22 shot. After this I took the gun and again went huntimg. I succeeded in shooting a Tropical ~~Night Catcher~~ Gnatcatcher (Polioptila plumbea). I saw some orioles in the tops of mesquite trees near red-flowered epiphyte. I could not approach very closely and finally had to shoot one with a size 9 shot of 16 gauge. It turned out to be Icterus ~~graceamae~~ graceannae, the White-edged Oriole. I also shot a screech owl, Otus sp. In addition I shot a bird that was calling from the tops of trees after chasing it from tree to tree. This was the Fasciated Wren (Campylorhynchus fasciatus). I then returned to camp to put up my specimens. Periodically during the day I checked my nets. I did catch a wren which had a white breast. It was very conspicious in this area. Its outstanding feature was the beautiful duet sung by pairs of the species. Fred went hunting during the day and shot two brownish fly catchers and one Vermillion Fly catcher (Pyrocephalus rubinus). Ray also went hunting and shot a rather strange-looking bird which

R.B. Hamilton
1967

Journal

Parinas, 7km N, 15 km E of Talara, Dept. Pirua, Peru

August 1

fell into dense vegetation in the tree. I helped ~~Fred~~ Ray retrieve the bird. It had serrated margins to the bill and proved to be a Peruvian Plant Cutter (Phytotoma raimondii). Near dusk, I rebaited my traps and set out three pairs of steep traps in the hopes of catching a fox. After this I went to a clearing where Ray, Fred, and I attempted to shoot bats flying in the disappearing twilight. All our attempts were unsuccessful and we wondered how Carl had been successful in shooting several the previous night. After dark Ray went out hunting geckos. I checked my traps and nets several times. About midnight as I was checking traps I saw a skunk near one of my sets. As I called Carl to bring a gun, it escaped into a hollow tree. Carl managed to shoot the skunk without either of us getting sprayed. After this I bedded down for the night.

August 2

I did not sleep well during the night because of noisy pigs in area. I checked my traps early and found that I had caught a fox in a set near rocky draw. I was able to ~~incapicate~~ incapacitate the fox by hitting it in the neck and carried it back to camp to show off my prize. After breakfast I tried to shoot some swallows that were flying over open areas but my attempt was unsuccessful. After this Fred went hunting and returned with two Mangrove Swallows (Tachycineta albilinea) and a White-edged Oriole, Icterus graceannae. A local goatherd came by yesterday saying he knew of a cave where bats lived. We told him to come back later and we

R.B. Hamilton

Journal

Pariñas, 7km N, 15 km E of Talara, Dept. Pirua, Peru

August 2 go with him to the cave. He came by camp about 09:00, and Ray and I went with him to cave. We carried nets, lights, and gloves and hoped to bring back some bats. We had to drive about 20 km to the vicinity of cave. We followed a dry river all the way. The country between our camp and area of the cave was pretty consistent with much mesquite vegetation; however, there was greater variety of vegetation found upstream near site of cave. We went back into barren hills looking for cave, but it turned out that site of cave was covered by a rock slide. There were, however, several other small caves nearby. In one we found about 15 large long-nosed nectar-eating bats. Ray took swipes at flying bats with hand net but succeeded in catching only one. The bats were flying in rather narrow end (2 ft. high) of cave. Ray seemed afraid to go in so I crawled back into narrow end hoping to pick bats off wall. However, bats would fly before I got close enough. I then tried to chase them toward entrance of cave where Ray was stationed with a hand net and where we had placed a mist net. However, bats seemed able to see mist net and deftly avoided Ray (who seemed frightened of them). Bats in cave evidentally found ~~XXXXX~~ narrow opening which I could not reach and thereby avoided capture. After this adventure we returned to camp. Ray and I reported on the impressiveness of the country near bat cave and told Carl that this location might be a good place to camp. We arrived back at camp about 14:00. I

R.B. Hamilton
1967

Journal

Pariñas, 7 km N, 15 km E of Talara, Dept. Pirua, Peru

August 2 managed to shoot a lizard but was unable to get any birds. I checked my nets several times and caught several birds which I planned to put up later if there ~~was~~ were time. In the afternoon I put up a fox. At night I reset traps still hoping to catch some small mammals. I also moved one of my nets into an opening near draw and decided to sleep near it, primarily to get away from noisy pigs. At night I heard a strange sound several times, which I took to be a screech owl, but it was different from any screech owl I have ever heard. It was louder and not as whistly as a normal screech owl sound. I have heard this sound on previous nights also.

August 3 I awoke about 06:00 after a good night's sleep and immediately returned to camp. Before breakfast I brought in traps still being unsuccessful in catching any small mammals. Right after breakfast I saw several red-backed woodpeckers fighting fiercely, and two with locked feet tumbled to ground. I dashed forward hoping to catch one, but they flew away before I was able to. I then took my camera with me and photographed sights in this area. When I returned to camp, I busied myself in looking at the ~~XXXX~~ birds we had caught in nets the last several days. We had two red woodpeckers (both had black heads and were female), two brown fly-catchers (one Elaenia sp.), three yellow and black fly-catchers (one Synallaxis sp.), and one other fly-catcher. The Elaenia fly-catchers are very conspicuous in this area. They have been observed singing

R.B. Hamilton
1967

Journal

Pariñas, 7 km N, 15 km E of Talara, Dept. Pirua, Peru

August 3 and participating in what appeared to be territorial disputes. After this I took down nets, and we packed to go to area of bat cave. Just before we were ready to leave we saw a large Teid lizard on ground near camp. We surrounded it and Ray was successful in noosing it. It was over $\frac{1}{2}$ meter long. Ray had shot one earlier in this area and said that he had observed them climbing trees. The weather at this site has been good during the time we have been here. It is sunny and warm with no fog. However, this site has its disadvantage--mainly, the ubiquitous pigs which we constantly had to drive away from the camp and large herds of goats which would frequently wander through the area. I had one net which I believe was torn by a goat. About 13:30 we left and drove NE up the canyon to area near bat cave.

Monte Grande, 14 km N, 25 km E of Talara, Dept. Piura, Peru

This area is site of well which is used for watering livestock and has large fenced-in corral and many mesquite trees. Ray, Fred, and I went hunting and caught several lizards with Fred shooting Amazilia sp. Hummingbird. Carl parked the car, and when he found us, I showed him to area of bat cave. He wanted to put up mist net, but there was no convenient place. He went into cave and succeeded in netting 4 bats of the species we found earlier. We then returned to camp. Ray and Fred set up several nets near water hole hoping to catch bats. Near dark I attempted to shoot bats flying over rocky area

R.B. Hamilton
1967

Journal

Monte Grande, 14 km N, 25 km E of Talara, Dept. Piura, Peru

August 3 but was unsuccessful. After dark Carl and I set up another net during which time we saw a skunk walking between us, but we did not collect it. After this Fred and I went night hunting in the corral. We saw many foxes and finally succeeded in seeing a large pair of eyes in a tree. We stalked to the location of the eyes and managed to get within about 20 feet where I tried to shoot. I used full load of 16. After shooting, the eyes disappeared but no specimen could be found. We then returned to camp and went to sleep. Carl went hunting after this and got one Caprimulgus longirostrius and one arboreal rat which he saw by eye shine.

August 4 I awoke about 06:00 to a beautiful morning. After breakfast I discovered a Pygmy owl (Glaucidium brasilianum in a thicket near camp. I called Fred who was hunting, and he came and shot it. He then let me use the gun for a few minutes, and I managed to shoot a small Amazilia hummer and a young Conirostrum sp. I put these up during the morning along with a young wood hewer which I took from a net near the water hole. I also caufht a Cinereus Finch (Piezorhina cinerea) which had a yellow bill, but I discarded it. When Fred was out hunting, he shot a white-edged oriole (Icterus ~~graceamae~~ graceannae), a brown fly catcher, a white-winged dove (Zenaida asiatica), and a squirrel. Ray went hunting and brought back a squirrel and an ant bird. I went hunting in the afternoon but did not shoot anything. I did see another ant bird. At night Fred

R.B. Hamilton
1967

Journal

Monte Grande, 14 km N, 25 km E.of Talara, Dept. Piura, Peru

August 4 and I went night hunting. We saw several caprimulgids but only got a shot at one, since we had several misfires. Carl did manage to kill a caprimulgid. We saw a skunk prowling in the bushes again.

August 5 After breakfast I went hunting in the corral with the idea of shooting any species which had not yet been collected at this site.. I managed to shoot an ant bird, a mockingbird, an Amazilia hummer, a greenish woodpecker, and a squirrel which was being barked at by a shephard's dog. I heard several plant cutters which were chasing each other in trees and which seemed to be quite agressive, but I was unable to shoot any. Several ant birds were heard. Their voices resembled that of a crow but were very soft and could not be heard very far away. The hunting was good, but we were planning to leave early so I returned to camp. Before leaving Ray shot a Geositta sp. on the bared ground of the river bottom. We left about noon and went back to Talara. We visited the Connolleys, cleaned up a bit, and then departed. We camped along the road north in dry and vegetated area and did not set traps.

En route to Máncora, Dept. of ~~Tiara~~ Piura, Peru

August 6 We arouse about 07:00, ate breakfast, and I walked around looking for animal signs but saw only an occasional fox track. Then we drove north along the coast. On the way we saw a Blue-footed Booby (Sula nebouxii), Brown Pelicans (Pelecanus occidentalis), Olivaceous Cormorants

Journal

En Route to Mancora, Dept. of ~~Talara~~ Piura, Peru
~~Monte Grande, 14 km N, 25 km E of Talara, Dept. Piura, Peru~~

August 6

(Phalacrocorax olivaceus), and Guanay Cormorants (Phalacrocorax bougainvillii) at one place along the shore. Many low rocks protruded from surf where I saw a mixed flock of Ruddy Turnstones (Arenaria interpres), four Surfbirds (Aphariza virgata), one Wandering Tattler (Heteroscelus incanus), and many shearwaters and petrels. When we reached Mancora, we asked a civil guard if there were any caves nearby. He directed a boy to show us a nearby cave. We went, but despite assurances that there were many bats in this cave, we found nothing but what seemed to be a public toilet. On outside of cave people questioned said there were plenty of bats on inside, but there were none to be found. We then drove across river and up quebrada looking for a campsite. The area was similar to earlier quebrada with wet (sub-surface water) bottomlands surrounded by dry cactus-covered hills. The predominate vegetation is mesquite but much agriculture is evident. We saw several large flocks of seedeaters but were unable to collect any. About 15:00 we went back to Moncara (Cabo Blanco) to check about getting boat to collect seabirds. On the way back Ray shot a large woodpecker (resembled Pileated Woodpecker) in very large mesquite along road. As Carl checked on boat, Ray, Fred, and I watched birds along ocean. At sea ~~Overhead~~ there was a constant stream of Sooty Shearwaters (Puffinus griseus) migrating to south. I counted them three times, and they were going by at an

Journal

En Route to Mancora, Dept. of ~~Talara~~ Piura, Peru

~~Monte Grande, 14 km N, 25 km E of Talara, Dept. Piura, Peru~~

August 6 average rate of 100 birds per minute. Also here were scattered individuals of White-vented Storm-Petrels (Oceanites gracilis) and Wilson Storm-Petrel (Oceanites ~~oceaniuus~~ oceanicus). We also saw Blue-footed Boobies (Sula nebouxii) and Brown Boobies (Sula leucogaster) and Magnificent Frigatebirds (Fregata magnificens). When Carl returned, he said that he had seen a very large sea bird which he thought was a Southern Fulmar (Macronectes giganteus). He made no definite arrangements to get a boat but reported that boats leave about 03:00, and we probably could charter one at that time. We then went back to the quebrada where Ray had shot a woodpecker and set up camp.

Barrancos, 11 km N, 28 km E of Cabo Blanca, Dept. Piura, Per

After arriving I went hunting and managed to shoot a Scarlet-fronted Parakeet (Aratinga wagleri). There were many of these roosting in the tall mesquite of this corral. I also shot a large woodpecker, but it got wedged in a high mesquite tree, and I was unable to jar it loose. Furnarius sp. were very common on the ground here and were quite conspicuous. Toward dark and after supper, Ray and I set up a net and succeeded in catching several bats squatting near net. These were mostly Desmodus sp. and Myotis sp. We heard several screech owls but found it difficult to see eye shine. I did see one. I found it by eye shine, but it would constantly turn its head away from light and blink so it was very difficult to

R.B. Hamilton
1967

Journal

Barrancos, 11 Km. N., 28 km E. of Cabo Blanco, Dept. Piura, Peru
~~Monte Grande, 14 km N, 25 km E of Talara, Dept. Piura, Peru~~

August 6 see eye shine. I called Carl, and he shot this bird which was a screech owl. We also saw geckoes and an arboreal ~~rhodent~~ rodent in the trees which we located by eye shine. We caught several geckoes. Earlier in the day Ray shot a Furnarius sp. and a green woodpecker. We then retired for the day.

August 7 After breakfast I put up a parakeet that I shot yesterday while Fred went hunting. Fred returned with a warbler, wren, three woodpeckers, ~~and~~ a large flycatcher, a vermillion flycatcher, and a Furnarius sp. When Fred returned, I went hunting and flushed a Pygmy Owl (Glaucidium brasilianum) from ~~the~~ thick mesquite near the rocky draw. I also shot several teid lizards. I located in a large hole high in mesquite tree (probably made by large woodpecker) an owl which appeared to be a long-eared owl. I had seen this owl yesterday and had hoped to shoot it when it flew from hole. However, I had to prepare supper. Fred was hunting, so I showed him where the owl was but he did not get the owl. Carl and I decided to rig the net in front of hole and hoped to catch owl as it flew out. The hole was about 20 ft. high, and we were fortunate that there were suitable branches nearby on which to rig net. When it got dark, we went night hunting. Again, owls were heard. We heard a Peruvian Thick-knee (Burhinus superciliaris) which fluttered to the ground in midst of mesquite thicket, seemingly confused by our light. Ray and I were nearby

R.B. Hamilton
1967

Journal

Barrancos, 11 Km N., 28 Km E. of Cabo Blanco, Dept Piura, Peru

~~Monte Grande, 14 km N, 25 km E of Talara, Dept. Piura, Peru~~

August 7 — but unarmed. We ran at the confused bird and succeeded in flushing it (It fluttered low over the ground toward Carl). We shouted and Carl shot it when it got within his range. Ray then took the gun and hunted on the other side of the draw and succeeded in shooting a screech owl. I slept in the mesquite thicket near the net which had been placed for the Long-Eared Owl. However, I had no luck. There was livestock in the corral, and something managed to destroy my net last night.

August 8 — On awakening and just before returning to camp, I saw an owl fly over net. It dipped down and flew straight into the hole. From its behavior, I concluded that it was obviously aware of the net. After breakfast Fred and I went to the tree to try to get the owl. We attempted to climb the tree but were unsuccessful. We then tried to frighten owl out of tree but were unsuccessful and could not understand why it did not at least appear. Finally, Ray came and since he, being more agile succeeded in climbing the tree and found that owl was no longer in hole, so a couple of hours had been wasted. We then took down nets and got ready to break camp. Near camp Ray shot several Furnarius sp. and put them up as we put up other specimens. We broke camp about noon.

En route to Cerro Amotape, Dept. Piura, Peru

August 8 — We drove south toward Talara. At Pto. Malaca, 4 km N of

R.B. Hamilton
1967

Journal

En route to Cerro Amotape, Dept. Piura, Peru

August 8

Talara, we stopped to investigate two deep caves in sandstone cliff along shore. These caves were probably formed by wave and wind action. In the deep, dark recesses in the cave near the water level were scattered Desmodus sp. We did not take any. We did, however, capture 2 Tropodorus sp. lizards under driftwood on sandy beach. Four Whimbrels (Numenius phaeopus) were seen along beach together with the usual seabirds. We then went into Talara and shopped in the afternoon, then proceeded on our way. We departed in late afternoon and headed for Cerro Amotape. We turned north on side road which was 2 km E of gas station which was several km E of Garita on highway. We proceeded on sandy road with scattered vegetation mostly in draws and camped when we got to the south foot of the hill.

South Foot of Cerro Amotape, 10 km N, 40 km W of Sullana, Dept. Piura, Peru

After arriving I went hunting in a rocky draw. I saw several birds but did not get close enough to shoot any. Carl and Ray set traps in the draw. After supper, Ray and I went gecko hunting with a kerosene lantern. We managed to catch 2 Tropidurus and 22 Phyllodactylus Geckos. It appeared that we got 3 different kinds of geckos--1 vertical rock-dweller, 1 bark dweller, and 3 horizontal dweller. The almost vertical sides and bottom of rocky draw were excellent gecko hunting sites. We had a little difficulty finding camp but did so with a little searching

R.B. Hamilton
1967

Journal

South Foot of Cerro Amotape, 10 km N, 40 km W of Sullana, Dept. Piura, Peru

August 9

During breakfast an ant bird was seen flying in draw near camp. I shot at it twice but missed. After breakfast I went hunting and found several areas with large numbers of scattered bushes with scattered flocks of birds. Some Aimophila-like sparrows were seen, also several kinds of flycatchers, ant birds, and wrens. I had managed to shoot a Band-winged Nightjar (Caprimulgus longirostrixs). I could not get close enough to shoot it on the ground and finally had to shoot it as it fluttered by. Both Carl and Ray had collected immature Phyllotis sp. in traps they had set the night before. About 10:00 we broke camp and proceeded north on road by hill. We talked with a goatherd who had lived there since 1942. He said there were not many animals around. We did see, however, Vermillion Flycatchers, Pyrocephalus rubinus Forpus parakeets, small seedeaters, Saffron Finches, Sicalis flaveola and an occasional Sparrow Hawk (Falco sparverius). The road gradually increases in elevation but we stay at base of hill. As we proceed north the variety and quantity of vegetation increases somewhat but the surroundings are quite dry. The hills are covered with granite boulders which contain cactus and brush. Some Tillandsia were seen. We stopped at area with many large granite

R.B. Hamilton
1967

Journal

August 9 South Foot of Cerro Amotape, 10 km N, 40 Km W of Sullana, Dept. Piura, Peru

boulders about 15:00 and decided to camp.

Southeast Foot, Cerro Amotape, 13 km N, 35 Km W of Sullana, Dept. Piura, Peru

Ray and I set traps in draw as Carl set up camp. Orioles, humming birds, Vermillion Flycatchers, wrens, and ant birds were some of the birds in this area. After supper Ray, Fred, and I looked for geckos in draws. We managed to catch about three. Then we went to bed. No nocturnal animals were seen.

August 10 Ray's and my traps were in parallel draws. We met at trap lines where Ray caught Phyllotis darwani? and I caught nothing. We then started prying the exfoliating granite off boulders looking for lizards. We caught 23 large geckos, 4 bats, and 1 Tropidirus lizard--also found one snake-skin, plus several scorpions and spiders under these rocks. The bats were found in two places in pairs close together. Later examination revealed that all were small and one was probably young. We returned to camp and found that Fred had collected an Aimophila-like sparrow and a black and yellow flycatcher. About noon we left and proceeded north. However, soon the road disappeared, and we were forced to turn around. We drove away from hills in order to avoid

R.B. Hamilton
1967

Journal

Southeast Foot, Cerro Amotape, 12 km N, 25 km W of Sullana, Dept. Piura, Peru

August 10 retracing our earlier path (we bogged down several times earlier). We returned to road about 11 km W of Tamrindo. We proceeded from there to Sullana where we purchased bread.

En route to Las Lomas, Dept. Piura, Peru

From Sullana we headed northeast on road to Las Lomas. This road followed Rio Chira. Along the river which contained much water, the area was very rich and many birds were to be seen--such as doves, orioles (2 sp. graceannae and mesomelas), Saffron Finch, anis, gallinules, grebes, Cactus Wrens, jays, and others. We drove 72 km to 5 km east Las Lomas where we established camp.

5 km E of Las Lomas, 40 km E NE of Sullana, Dept. Piura, Peru

Hillsides in this area were covered with vegetation--mostly brush but tops of hills appeared to be cloud forest. Area is becoming noticeably damper and a larger variety of birds seems to be present. We came here because of a new dam at Las Lomas. The dam proves to be made of earth and the water level is low, so no water birds are present. After arriving Carl and I set traps. This area must have experienced rain recently because many small (about 1 ft. high) dry herbs are found along ground. At night Carl went

R.B. Hamilton
1967

Journal

5 km E of Las Lomas, 60 km E of Sullana,
Dept. Piura, Peru

August 10 night-hunting, and Ray and I looked for geckos. We found four before our lantern (the mantle in) burned out. We then returned to camp.

August 11 I checked my traps early but no luck. Carl had a half-eaten mouse in one of his traps, but he reported he had caught several last night when he looked. During breakfast Carl took a gun and shot a White-edged Oriole (Icterus graceannae), a Turquoise Jay (Cyanolyca turcosa), a wood hewer, and an ant bird. After breakfast I went hunting and shot an Amalaphia-like sparrow, an Amazilia Hummingbird, an Arremon sp. finch, and an Atlapetes sp. finch. I also shot a brown flycatcher and saw several other birds of different ~~speciation~~ species. Fred hunted after ~~me~~ I and came back with a small sparrow and 2 woodpeckers. About noon Ray went to the dam where he caught several frogs and toads and a large Teid Lizard. Earlier he had caught a Leptotyphlops sp. lizard. During afternoon I set up net for owls and bats. We heard an owl last night. Carl again set out traps. After supper Ray and Fred went back to dam and collected frogs and toads. Carl and I heard an owl calling but were unable to get a shot at it. We slept out hoping to get a shot during the night but were unsuccessful.

R.D. Hamilton
1967

Journal

5 km E of Las Lomas, 60 km E of Sullana, Dept. Piura, Peru

August 12 During the night Carl caught nothing in his traps and I caught nothing in my net. We were unable to collect owls although we heard two several times during the night. After breakfast we left for Sullana.

En route to ~~Omos~~ Olmos, Dept. Lambayeque, Peru

Along the road we collected 2 Saffron Finches (Sicalis flaveola). The male had large testes. These were the only birds in breeding condition that we found here. The breeding was probably due to extensive irrigation at this site. A Fasciated Wren (Campylorhyncus fasciatus) was seen crossing road with long straw in bill. (Nesting material??) The same birds in general were seen along river on the way back as were seen coming plus one Green Kingfisher (Chloroceryle americana). We then drove to Piura for supplies and lunch. Afterwards we drove east to Abrade Naupe on Lambayeque-Piura border. We left road at crest of hill and drove to top of hill where we encountered communications relay tower ~~detour~~.

Abrade Naupe 45 km S, 15 km E of Chulucanas, Dept. Piura, Peru

We camped here at the top of hill with fine view of haze and fog to south and west. Here Ray, Carl, and I set traps. It was late and we had

R.B. Hamilton
1967

Journal

Abrade Naupe 45 km S, 15 km E of Chulucanas, Dept. Piura, Peru

August 12 no time to hunt. This area was grass-covered with some old mouse signs but little fresh sign. Some cactus and Tillandsia were present. The area was rocky but I managed to find a comfortable place to sleep.

August 13 After getting up I brought in traps. I caught 1 Phyllotis sp. as did Carl. About 09:00 I looked for lizards. I did not find many lizards but I did see a coral snake disappearing under a rock. Several Andean Condors (Vultur gryphus) were seen flying around the tops of the hills. Several large flocks of finches flew over. We left about noon.

En route to Morrope, Dept. Lambayeque, Peru

Several km south of Motupe we stopped at Cerro de la Vieja by a hill covered with granite boulders and looked under exfoliating granite for geckos. We caught 3 or 4 geckos and 2 Tropidurus sp. We drove and turned west a little north of Lambayeque and camped near site used on July 15.

3 km SE of Morape, elevation 100 ft., Dept. Lambayeque, Peru

Fred, Ray, and I set out traps during the night. Fred caught 2 Phyllotis gerbilus.

R.B. Ha milton
1967

Journal

3 km SE of Morape, elevation 100 ft., Dept. Lambayeque, Peru

August 14 In the morning we picked up our traps but no mice were caught. (Fred caught 2 last night.) I saw several large birds flying over which proved to be ibises. On closer examination with field glasses I found them to be Buffed-necked Ibises (Theristicus caudatus), mockingbirds, and other birds that were reported here in July. We then drove to Chiclayo for supplies and mail and to have minor repairs on car. As Carl and I walked back ~~from~~ to VW agency I caught a small Teid Lizard on sidewalk. At time I thought it was a skink. Then when Ray arrived, we looked for more and found several Amphisbaena, a Leptotyphlopus, several geckos, and other lizards under adobe bricks in vacant lot. About 16:00 we neaded north but almost immediately we heard noises in wheel. We pulled off road near Lambayeque and set up camp. We were near city and were reluctant to hunt, but we did put out one net. Many bats were present but none found way into net. We talked to native who was hesitant to encourage us to stay at this spot. (It seems that natives are not as friendly near cities as in more remote places).

R.B. Hamilton
1967

Journal

3 km SE of Morape, elevation 100 ft., Dept. Lambayeque, Peru

August 15 We arose at 06:00. I ckecked my net and found a bat in it, but it escaped before I could get it out. Immediately after breakfast we left for Chiclayo to have car repaired. However, we stopped on road when noise got worse and discovered that the left rear wheel was cominggoff. So we fixed this problem ourselves and proceeded north.

En route to Jaen, Dept. Cajamarca, Peru

At Omos we turned east on road to Chachapoyas. We stopped occasionally to collect specimens and investigate countryside. We stopped at one area where a tree with large red flowers was conspicuous. This tree had no leaves. There were many different birds feeding on flowers of these trees. Carl shot an ant bird, a Fasciated Wren, a wood hewer, The vegetation is getting more varied and soon we see occasional specimens--such as fig (Ficus sp.) and others. In some canyons there are small patches of forest. A little further along we stopped at a bridge where Carl collected a Black Phoebe (Sayornis nigricans) and Ray and Fred collected 7 Tropidurus sp. and a Hyla sp. Further along we saw 2 snake tracks across the road. Tracks were about 2 in. across and since no car tracks had crossed them, they

R.B. Hamilton
1967

Journal

En route to Jaen, Dept. Cajamarca, Peru

August 15 must have been very recent. We stopped the car and looked around for snake. (I am not sure if we really wanted to find it ~~or not.~~) There was a large fig tree near stream on which there were many birds. I shot and missed a Squirrel Cuckoo and what appeared to be a barbet ~~in the road~~. I saw a yellow-bellied flycatcher and a warbler. Fred shot a blue Tanager (Thraupis sp.) and a Parula Warbler. Ray collected a Troglodurus and a Hyla. We then proceeded further up the road looking for a favorable campsite. There were few places where we could park the car and where there was also a suitable place for our tent. We finally chose a spot near a bridge crossing a stream.

16 km N, 25 km E of ~~Omos~~ Olmos, Dept. Lambayeque, Peru
elevation 4300 ft.

Near campsite was small stream with some grass and cultivated areas nearby. There were several densely vegetated slopes nearby but most vegetation was bushy and there were few large trees. Two squirrels were seen when we first arrived at camp. Carl collected a Parula Warbler at this site. Then Carl and Fred set traps and Ray and I set up a net and then put up some specimens. After supper Ray, Fred, and I went down to the stream frog hunting. We found several frogs but were unable to find any snakes. I planned to

R.B. Hamilton
1967

Journal

16 km N, 25 km E of Omos, Dept. Lambayeque, Peru
elevation 4300 ft.

sleep out, but it started to sprinkle so I re-
treated to tent and spent the night there.

August 16 The nets caught only a couple of bats, and Fred and Carl caught nothing in the traps during the night. After breakfast Fred went hunting and brought back a dark flycatcher and a sparrow. Then I went hunting after moving my net to what I hoped would be a more favorable location. I shot a Sparkling Violetear (Colibri coruscans), an Atlapetes sp., a ~~small~~ ♀ Hepatic Tanager (Piranga flava), and an immature Empidonax sp. When I returned to camp, I found a Dendrocalpatd in net. Ray went hunting next and collected a Piranga and a sparrow. After supper I moved my nets again. Ray, Fred, and I again went frog hunting and caught several Hyla and I then slept by the nets.

August 17 We awakened at 06:00. During the night Carl got 2 bats in his net and I got 3 in mine. In the morning I put up my bats. This was the first time I had put up bats. After breakfast I went night hunting and shot a White-winger Brush-finch (Atlapetes leucopterus). I shot it from a bush about 6 ft. high at edge of low brushy area. About 13:00 we broke camp and continued up the mountain. ~~About 13:30 we saw a finch perched~~

R.B.Hamilton
1967

Journal

En Route to San Felipe, Dept of Cajamarca, Peru

About 1330 we saw a finch perched ~~16 km N, 25 km E of Olmos, Dept. Lambayeque, Peru, elevation 4300 ft.~~

August 17 along road at top of bush. Area was mostly covered with low brush. We collected it, and it was a Golden-billed Saltator (Saltator aurantiirostris). This bird was collected at about 5000 ft. elevation. We then continued. At about 14:00 we stopped just below Porculla Pass. Here there was a dense stand of riparian vegetation along a small creek and a patch of forest just below the mountain. Carl collected a Slate-throated Redstart (Myioborus miniatus) and a Maroon-chested Ground-Dove (Claravis mondetoura). He collected these in the riparian vegetation. He also saw a Chlorophonia sp. and a yellow-bellied flycatcher. In the nearby brush Carl shot a large bluish thrush. It was wounded but managed to glide from a cliff and escape. Here in a rocky, brushy area Ray, with our help, caught 5 Tropodouris sp. which was different from any caught previously and had beautiful purplish markings on the underside. About 15:00 we arrived at Porculla Pass (ele. 6500 ft.). The area was mostly grassland with some brush in stream bottoms. We would like to have camped here but could find no suitable place. The area was used extensively for grazing We headed down the mountain where the countryside was mostly barren with scattered cactus appearing

H.E. Hamilton
1967

Journal

En Route to San Felipe, Dept. of Cajamarca, Peru

~~16 km N, 25 km E of Olmos, Dept. Lambayeque, Peru, elevation 4300 ft.~~

August 17 on the hill. This topography greatly surprised me as I thought the moisture was coming from the east but the vegetation indicated it is coming from the west, the area we are now in being in the rain shadow. We descended the mountain. By the time we reached the bottom it was quite dark. At elevation 4000 ft. we camped in area of extensive mesquite and pepper trees in dry river bottom and saw some Zapote sp. Here Fred, Carl and I set traps. With Fred's help I also set up a net. Ray was sick, and I wasn't feeling too well either.

2 km S, 16 km W of San Felipe, Dept. of Cajamaraca, Peru, elevation 4000 ft.

This area was especially notable for the great number of wasps flying around. We had to watch our step every second in order to avoid being stung. In setting up camp we tried to get away from cliffs on north side of road where these wasps seemed to be nesting. After supper, we went owl hunting. We heard one screech owl but could not find it. Carl found a cave in which vampire bats were roosting. I slept out under the net having retired about 23:00.

Journal

2 Km S, 16 Km W of San Felipe, Dept. of Cajamaraca, Peru, elevation 4000 ft.

August 18 During the night I caught several bats in my net but felt worse during the night and by morning was quite ill. After breakfast I checked my traps and found them empty. Carl's traps were also empty but Fred caught one mouse, probably a Phyllotis darwani. Fred went hunting and collected one Bare-faced Dove (Metriopelia cecilae) and one Yellow Grosbeak (Pheucticus chrysopeplus). The vegetation here consists mostly of small trees 20-30 ft. high which are regularly scattered with occasional clumps. The ground is very bare with only small scattered herbaceous vegetation. Tropical gnat-catchers, long-tailed mockingbirds, and several species of flycatchers and conebills were observed in this area. One pair of Scarlet-fronted Parakeets (Aratinga wagleri) was noticeably flying around the nearby cliffs, investigating many of the nooks and crannies. We could not imagine what they were doing so finally Carl shot one hoping to determine if it were in breeding condition. It was not. We left area about noon.

R.B. Hamilton
1967

Journal

En route to El arenal, Dept. Cajamaraca, Peru

August 18 We stopped about 13:00 at El Tambo which is on the west bank of the Huancabamba River at elevation of about 3500 ft. We saw a cave here which Carl, Fred, and Ray investigated. I still do not feel well. While they are gone I watch the Long-tailed Mockingbirds which are singing and which seem to be having territorial disputes in the mesquite trees below. Conebills, Vermilion Flycatchers, and several other species of birds are present. Carl managed to collect 4 very small bats in this cave, and Ray caught a Tropodouris sp. on the way back. About 15:00 we proceeded on our way. At El Tamba we reached a large river, the Huancabamba, and followed along its northern bank. There was much irrigation and several crop~~lands~~ fields of as well as small woods along the river. About 17:00 we arrived at El Arenal where we established camp.

El Arenal, 1 km S, 7 km W of romahuaca, on Rio Huancabamba, elevation 3000 ft.

After arriving I set out a net while Carl and Fred set traps. This area is mostly mesquite groves with scattered clearings. As it was getting dark, many Lesser Nighthawks (Chordeiles acutipennis) were seen flying around. This area also contained many hundreds of Croaking Ground-Doves (Columbina cruziana). I found a gecko

R.B. Hamilton
1967

Journal

El Arenal, 1 km S, 7 km W of Pomahuaca, on Rio Huancabamba, elevation 3000 ft.

August 18 under a log upon returning from putting up net. Carl managed to shoot a Nectar-eating bat and I caught a hummingbird in my net. I slept near net during night and caught 2 bats.

August 19 We arose about 06:00. Weather was clear. During night I caught 4 bats in my net. I put up one and Ray put up others. Early in morning Carl managed to shoot a Lesser Nighthawk. Both Ray and Fred went hunting during day. I used time to put up specimens since I wasn't feeling particularly well. I hunted during middle of day but had no success. During the day Ray collected 2 Ferruginous Pygmy-Owls (Glaucidium brasilianum), 1 Croaking Ground-Dove, and 1 Groove-billed Ani (Crotophaga sulcirostris). Fred collected 1 Fasciated Wren (Campylorhynchus fasciatus). I collected a Streaked Saltator (Saltator albicollis) in my net. Before dark Carl set out some steel traps down by the river. He had found some cat tracks in the sand and that there were no domestic cats in the area. I moved my net to what I hoped would be a better spot. Ray put out a net by the stream. During the day several tanagers and wrens were seen in this location but we were unable to collect any. After supper Ray, Fred, and 2 Peruvian boys

R.B. Hamilton
1967

Journal

El Arenal, 1 km S, 7 km W of Pomahuaca, on Rio Huancabamba, elevation 3000 ft.

August 19 went night hunting. They collected a large chameleon-like lizard high in a mesquite tree. I went to bed about 22:00 and slept under my net.

August 20 I arose about 06:00 to a clear morning. Fred had traps out last night and he caught one Oryzomys sp. and one Fasciated Wren. I caught a bat in my net. Both Fred and Ray went hunting after breakfast. Fred collected a Bananaquit (Coereba flaveola) and Ray collected a Black Phoebe (Sayornis nigricans). Some natives brought in a chameleon-like lizard and Ray collected 2 Ameiva sp. lizards. They were quite common running along on the sandy ground. Carl was not successful in trapping any large cats. He did collect one White-tipped Dove (Leptotila verreauxi). About noon we brought in our gear, broke camp, and proceeded on our way.

En route to Rio Chamaya

After leaving El Arenal we saw some boys walking onthe road carrying a chameleon by the tip of the tail. We asked them about it, and it turned out they were bringing it to us as they had heard we were interested in them. Before leaving we left word that we would pay 5 soles apiece for these lizards. When questioning the boys as to why they were carrying it by the tail, they said it

R.B. Hamilton
1967

Journal

En route to Rio Chamaya

August 20 was poisionous and they did not want to get bitten. They refused, however, to accept the money. I thought this was a magnificant gesture on their part to bring in this animal which they believed to be deadly poisonous (even though they were wrong). After going a few kilometers we saw some Green Jays (Cyanocoras yncas) at the side of the road and we stopped to collect them.

5 km SSE of Pomahuaca

This area consists of columnar-type cactus and some gnarly desiduous trees which were mostly leafless at this time. The area seemed to be exceedingly dry. Lizards were quite common running about the rocky ground. Both Fred and Carl managed to collect one of the Green Jays. I saw 3 others but did not think it was necessary to collect anymore. About 17:00 we arrived at our campsite. The location was a small feeder stream off the River Chamaya.

Rio Chamaya, 35 km SE of San Felipe, Dept. of Cajamaraca, Peru, elevation 2500 ft.

We camped next to the stream which was 10 ft. wide and forked at our campsite. There was dense vegetation along the stream surrounded by pasture and agricultural lands. Nearby were large groves of tropical trees. Here Ray and I set up a net over the stream and before retiring Ray collect

R.B. Hamilton
1967

Journal

Rio Chamaya, 35 km SE of San Felipe, Dept. of Cajamaraca, Peru, elevation 2500 ft.

August 20 a Pale-legged Hornero (Furnarius leucopus). Carl set out traps along the fence rows. After supper Ray, Fred and I went hunting for amphibians and reptiles. We collected several large toads but soon the mosquitos got too much for us and we returned to camp. I slept at a fork between the streams in order to check the net. I caught one bat while we were eating supper. The mosquitos were rather annoying and I did not sleep very well. Unfortunately, I did not catch any bats. Several hit the net but none stayed in.

August 21 I arose at 06:00. Carl checked his traps and found he had caught many small rhodents. He only put up a couple of Oryzomys sp. however. After breakfast I went hunting. I first went through a pasture where I saw many seed-eaters and shot a Yellow-tailed Oriole (Icterus mesomelas) but I was unable to find it in the thick vegetation. I tried to limit my hunting to species not in our collection and passed up opportunity of collecting many common birds. I went through a grove of large tropical trees (I do not know what kind. There were many birds around but they were mostly at the tops of trees and I was unable to get a shot at them or

R.B. Hamilton
1967

Journal

Rio Chamaya, 35 km SE of San Felipe, Dept. of Cajamaraca, Peru, elevation 2500 ft.

August 21 identify them. A small irrigation stream went through this grove and many frogs were in the stream. Higher up the hill vegetation was mostly scattered cactus and grasses. I saw a large snake about 4 ft. long but it disappeared before I was able to shoot it. About 11:00 I returned to camp empty-handed and somewhat embarrassed. We departed about 11:15.

En route to Bagua, Dept. of Amazonas, Peru

On the way we followed streams as much as possible. Area is basically dry but there is much vegetation along streams. We saw many doves and Saffron Finches (Sicalis flaveola). About 15:00 we crossed Rio Maranon. We stopped in the middle of the bridge and took pictures. We later stopped in an area short of Bagua which consisted mostly of cactus and low shrubs. 5-15' This was a very dry cactus thorn scrub vegetation. We looked here for birds and lizards and saw Fasciated Wrens, other wrens, conebills, mockingbirds, and Ray flushed some kind of caprimulgid. We did not collect anything here. We moved on about 2 km to where a small stream crossed road in an area of much higher vegetation, mostly mesquite, and established camp.

R.B. Hamilton
1967

Journal

8 km WSW of Bagua, Dept. of Amazonas, Peru, elevation 1500 ft.

August 21 Area near stream is mostly tall mesquite trees. Away from stream we see more cactus and dry scrub areas. After arriving Ray and I went hunting up stream for both birds and herps. We caught several Phyllodactylous sp. under rotten bark on dead trees. We saw small buteo on snag of tree but it flew before we were within range. Variety of birds seemed larger here than in most places we had been previously. We saw several species of wrens, Synallixis sp., ovenbirds, warblers, tanagers, and finches. Several species of lizards were also seen. Ray and Fred set out traps in the area while Carl set out a net over a stream hoping to catch bats. After supper Carl went hunting for night birds while Ray and Fred went into a nearby town for refreshment. Carl collected 2 West Peruvian Screech-Owls (Otus roboratus) and one Pauraque (Nyctidromus albicollis). I went out with him about 23:00. Many owls and caprimulgids (at least 2 species) were heard; however, we could not get within range to shoot any. There was a small drizzle during the night.

August 22 We awoke about 06:00. Carl had caught 6 bats in his net during the night. We had a visit from the police who wanted to know what we were doing

R.B. Hamilton
1967

Journal

8 km WSW of Bagua, Dept. of Amazonas, Peru, elevation 1500 ft.

August 22 here, but, fortunately, we had no trouble. I went hunting early in the day and managed to collect a Red-eyed Vireo (Vireo olivaceus). I saw a flock of about 200 swifts flying high overhead but was unable to identify them. Ray and I set a net up in the woods and looked for herps. We collected several small snake-like lizards which had only two legs and we thought they probably belonged to the genus Bachia. We got these under some rocks in leaf litter. Ray had found one yesterday. We also caught a rather strikingly-marked Phyllodactylous sp. and one lizard type not previously encountered. The net was placed in deep woods among small trees and close to the ground. However, I did not expect much success since there were no obvious feeding sites nearby. During the day I caught a Scarlet-backed Woodpecker (Veniliornis callonotus), a Streaked Xenops (Xenops rutilans), and an Olivaceous Woodcreeper (Sittasomus griseicapillus) in my net. I gave Carl the xenops to put up and I put up the rest. About noon I heard a strange noise in the trees and collected what I thought was a rare bird. It turned out to be a White-crested Elaenia (Elaenia albiceps). At night Carl and I again went hunting owls. Their calls

R.B. Hamilton
1967

Journal

8 km WSW of Bagua, Dept. of Amazonas, Peru, elevation 1500 ft.

August 22 were commonly heard as were occasional caprimulgids and owls. Both Carl and I collected one West Peruvian Screech-Owl (Otus roboratus). I shot mine without a light. It was silhouetted against the sky 15 ft. away. I had great success calling in these owls by using squeaks. Frequently, they would fly within about 3 ft. of my head. Surprisingly, their flight was not silent but could be heard quite distinctly. Earlier, at dusk, Carl and I took turns shooting at a small bat which flew somewhat like a butterfly. It looked as if it would be very easy to hit but we never did hit it. About midnight, I went to sleep. When Ray and Fred went to collect traps in the morning, Fred shot a Green Jay (Cyanocorax yncas) and a Collared Antshrike (Sakesphorus bernardi). Fred trapped a Phyllotis andinum. This site was 2 km W of our camp among cactus and thorn scrub. Ray and Fred again set traps and then went into town.

August 23 Ray and Fred went to check their traps. Fred caught another Phyllotis andinum and Ray shot a Lesser Nighthawk (Chordeiles acutipennis). During the day I got an Olivaceous Woodcreeper (Sittasomus griseicapillus) and Carl put it up. I also caught a large flycatcher Myiarchus sp.

R .B. Hamilton
1967

Journal

8 km WSW of Bagua, Dept. of Amazonas, Peru,
elevation 1500 ft.

August 23 I hunted in the morning and saw several tanagers and other exotic birds. I did manage to kill a tanager but was unable to find the specimen. Most of the day was spent in putting up the specimens we collected. We left about 10:00 proceeding on toward the jungle.

En route to Rio Utcubamba, Dept. of Amazonas, Peru

On the way we stopped at Bagua because Fred and Ray had heard there was a schoolteacher who knew much about the local fauna. We did not find him but we did find someone on a large plantation who spoke English and who was very friendly. This is a large cattle-raising region and the man told us that the vampires caused quite a problem which was due to the fact that flies laid their eggs in wounds made by vampires and the developing larva constituted the problem. This man gave us some cold lemonade which was much appreciated on this hot day and a large bag of grapefruit. We proceeded along the south shore of the Rio Utcubamba. The vegetation was quite lush by the river and many natives had small farms with papaya, bananas, coffee, and other tropical plants where irrigation water was available. We looked all afternoon for a suitable place to camp in this lush vegetation

R.B. Hamilton
1967

Journal

8 km WSW of Bagua, Dept. of Amazonas, Peru, elevation 1500 ft.

August 23 but unfortunately there was none. By the time it was getting dark we were getting desperate and found an old soccer field where we camped. The strip of riparian vegetation was now very thin and it did not look very promising. The area immediately next to the soccer field was a field with almost inpenetrable brush about 3 ft. high. There were many rabbit-like droppings underneath the brush but we saw no rabbits.

Rio Utcubamba, 29 km S, 38 km E of Bagua, Dept. of Amazonas, Peru, elevation 2500 ft.

At this site Fred and Ray set up a net and Carl and I set out traps. It was about dark by the time camp was set so we did not have time to do much. We went to sleep about 10:00.

August 24 When we awoke, we found a bat in Ray's and Fred's net. Carl collected one Phyllotis magister and Ray got an Oryzomys sp. Right after breakfast Fred went hunting and collected a Black Phoebe (Sayornis nigricans) and a Torrent Tyrannolet (Serpophaga cinerea). Carl shot and collected a Streaked Saltator (Saltator albicollis). There were several species of seedeaters and anis present. We left early to proceed on our way.

R.B. Hamilton
1967

Journal

En route to Tingo, Rio Utcubamba, Dept. of Amazonas, Peru, elevation 3000 ft.

August 24 After going a short distance we found several lush gardens and a beautiful lush canyon by a mountain stream. We decided to camp here, even though it was still early in the day, since we liked the area so well.

Tingo, Rio Utcubamba, 30 km S, 41 km E, of Bagua Dept. of Amazonas, Peru, elevation 3000 ft.

At first we hunted in a garden by the river. At the garden we collected two Blue-gray Tanagers (Thraupis virens) and saw several flocks of oropendolas plus their enormous nests. Hummingbirds and warblers were common in the gardens. At our campsite we saw dippers several times but could not collect them--also Green Jays, vireos, oropendolas, and several Crane Hawks. Our campsite was in a strictly riparian situation, a very moist area. Carl and I set out nets and Carl set out traps while I set out steel traps hoping to catch something large and interesting. After supper we heard a caprimulgid but could not collect it. Carl and I went hunting along the river hoping to find some eyeshine but were unsuccessful. We both managed to catch a bat in our net, however. We went to sleep about 22:00.

R. B. Hamilton
1967

Journal

~~En route to~~ Tingo, Rio Utcubamba, Dept. of Amazonas, Peru, elevation 2000 ft.

August 25 During the night Carl collected an Oryzomys sp. in his traps but nothing exotic. Neither did my steel traps yield anything but I did catch a Red-eyed Vireo (Vireo olicaveus) in my net. I went hunting further up the stream and saw several interesting hummingbirds but was unable to collect any. I did see several Green Jays along the stream in sparser vegetation. We departed area around noon.

En route to Pomacochus, Dept. Amazonas, Peru

We stopped several places to look at river. At one site we saw Torrent Ducks (Merganetta armata) and in another place there was a large flock of Olivaceous Cormorants (Phalacrocorax olivaceus). The weather was very cloudy with occasional rain. At one site there was a small marshy area to the right where Ray collected a Spotted Sandpiper (Actitis macularia). We also found on the way the body of a large snake about 6 ft. long, about as wide as a forearm, which had been freshly killed on the highway. We picked it up as Ray wanted it for a specimen. As we climbed, we continually got into richer and more varied vegetation. Finally, we reached a very varied tropical situation which could be classified as cloud forest (about 6000 ft.)

R.B. Hamilton
1967

Journal

En route to Pomacochus, Dept. Amazonas, Peru

August 25 There was much sign of animal life. Soon we came to a very large lake which is Pomacochus. We stopped in town to shop and then proceeded on, stopping a little way out of town at the site of an old sawmill at an area which is partially virgin and partially being cut at the time.

5 km N, 5 km E of Pomacochus, Dept. of Amazonas, Peru, elevation 6000 ft.

Here I put up two nets--one on a cut hillside area of second growth--another in an area of stream where small ravine flowed. I put out 25 traps. Ray also put out traps here. Before dark, I caught a hummingbird in my net in the ravine. It probably was a Bronzy Inca (Coeligena coeligena). Ray checked his traps before going to bed. He caught several mice. I put up two Akadon sp. and one Oryzomys sp. I have been catching many bats in my nets at night, frequently having two or three there at once. I tried to check my nets about every hour until 02:00. By that time activity had ceased or lessened.

August 26 We awoke at 06:00. We went hunting early and found in my net on the hillside a House Wren (Troglodytes aedon). I also managed to shoot a White-capped Tanager (Sericossypha albocristata) from high on a dead snag 75 feet in the air. I

R.B. Hamilton
1967

Journal

5 km N, 5 km E of Pomacochus, Dept. of Amazonas, Peru. elevation 6000 ft.

August 26 trapped a good number of animals during the night--mostly Thomasomys sp. and Akadon sp. Ray trapped Akadon sp. and Oryzomys sp. I had trapped many bats in my net which we all helped to put up. Fred and Carl put up nets during the daytime hoping to increase our take of birds. Fred caught a Marunon Turush (Turdus maranonicus) in his net. During the day we all went hunting but without much success. Ray collected a Chestnut-crested Cotinga (Ampelion rufaxilla). During the day I collected a Rufous-browed Peppershrike (Cyclarhis gujanensis) in my net in the ravine. I gave this to Ray to put up. Fred put up the tanager. I took several bird-walks during the day. On one I saw a toucanet. I saw several other exotic birds but they were generally high in the trees and impossible shots. Early in the morning we heard several exotic sounds--one was believed to be a patoo. After supper I was again busy removing bats from net. I heard owls several times and I was able to call one large one over my head several times by squeaking. Carl decided to sleep on top of nearby ridges and look for night animals and collect them. He and Fred put out traps in the woods.

R.B. Hamilton
1967

Journal

5 km N, 5 km E of Pomacochus, Dept. of Amazonas, Peru, elevation 6000 ft.

August 27 I caught many bats in the net during night. All of us helped in putting them up. Carl caught several mice as did I. We put up several Thomasomys sp. and Akadon sp. Carl early in the morning shot a Pauraque (Nyctidromus albicollis) He then went collecting and came back with Brown-billed Scythebill (Campylorhamphus pusillus), a Squirrel Cuckoo (Piaya cayana), a Chestnut-crested Cotinga (Ampelion rufaxilla), and a Beryl-spangled Tanager (Tangara nigroviridis). Ray went hunting for a short time and collected a Rufous-collared Sparrow (Zonotrichia capensis) and a tanager Tangara sp. I had seen several flocks of zonotrichia on the cut-over land. I managed to collect a Masked Trogon (Trogon personatus). I had shot it 3 times and certainly was impressed by the fragileness of the skin as I was putting it up. I walked some on road at top of ridge. I saw many birds very high in the trees. I saw several small flocks of tanagers but did not see any that I thought Carl had not collected. On my way back a native called to me and pointed out a large animal feeding in plowed field. This was a Cotinundi. I did not have any large shot but I was able to get within about 15 ft. before shooting. The animal did not

Journal

5 km N, 5 km E of Pomacochus, Dept. of Amazonas, Peru, elevation 6000 ft.

August 27 die right away but took off running. We chased it and caught it. The natives managed to kick it into submission. I then returned with my trophy. Fred also did some hunting, and he shot a Chestnut-crested Cotinga and a Cinnamon Flycatcher (Pyrrhomyias cinnamomea). He collected a Slaty Thrush (Turdus nigriceps) in his net. Needless to say we were all busy in the afternoon putting up specimens. Before dark I again found a hummingbird in my net. This time it was a Tawny-bellied Hermit (Phaethornis syrmatophorus). I checked my nets throughout the night, again catching many bats and went to bed about midnight.

August 28 I got up about 06:30. Carl had been up earlier after sleeping on the hill hunting for night birds. He collected 2 Pauraques (Nyctidromus albicollis). He put those up together with a Streak-headed Woodcreeper (Lepidocolaptes souleyetii) and a Flame-faced Tanager (Tangara parzudakii) which he had collected yesterday. The variety of birds found here is amazing. This could be expected because of the complexity of the habitat. Tanagers and woodhewers seem to be especially abundant and varied with large mixed flocks of birds traveling through the forest. After breakfast I went walking along

R.B. Hamilton
1967

Journal

5 km N, 5 km E of Pomacochus, Dept. of Amazonas, Peru, elevation 6000 ft.

August 28 a lumber trail on a nearby ridge top. Here I came across several large flocks of mixed tanagers and woodcreepers but the species present seem to be already collected. I took several shots and missed. I did collect a Chestnut-crested Cotinga (*Ampelion rufaxilla*) but I did not put it up. The cotingas seem to perch at the top of some of the highest trees and it is necessary to use a full load in order to reach them--also because of the density of the vegetation it is necessary to kill a bird outright so that the body will fall straight down and it will be possible to find. There have been several individuals that I have killed but could not find. While looking for birds, I noticed a slight movement in a high tree. I went under the tree and waited. About 5 minutes later I saw another movement and was able to see that this was a toucan which I shot. The other one that I saw was also rather slow in movements so it is difficult to detect these birds. The species I collected was probably an Emerald Toucanet (*Autacorhynchus prasinus*). A little later I was joined by Ray and we joined our efforts in looking for herps with bird collecting. We looked mostly for amphibians tearing away any

R.B. Hamilton
1967

Journal

5 km N, 5 km E of Pomacochus, Dept. of Amazonas, Peru, elevation 6000 ft.

August 28 loose bark, turning over logs, looking in bromeliads, and all other places we thought we might find specimens. We did see one small Hyla-looking frogs which was brightly colored but it escaped. We came across several mixed flocks of tanagers, woodcreepers, and woodpeckers. We collected some. We got a Blue-winged Mountain-Tanager (Anisognathus flavinucha), a Saffron-crowned Tanager (Tangara xanthocephala), a Golden-olive Woodpecker (Piculus rubiginosus), and an unidentified dendrocolaptid. To show the difficulties in collecting in this type of habitat, I shot and killed a different species of tanager high in a fig tree, but when it dropped it fell and stuck in a bromeliad about 10 feet from the top of the tree. After I got back Fred went hunting and collected a Long-tailed Sylph (Aglaiocercus kingi) and a Spot-crowned Woodcreeper (Lepidocolaptes affinis). We were busy most of the day putting up specimens. It generally gets cloudy in the afternoon and frequently there is a sprinkle in this location. The ground was quite wet when we arrived, so hard rains must not be uncommon at this time of year. I went to bed fairly early tonight since I was planning to get up in the morning early and try

R,B. Hamilton
1967

Journal

5 km N, 5 km E of Pomacochus, Dept. of Amazonas, Peru, elevation 6000 ft.

August 28 to collect a potoo, an owl, or one of the cracids that seemed to call regularly early in the day. The only one definitely identified has been the chachalaca.

August 29 I intended to get up about 03:00 but I was lazy and did not arise until 04:30. I heard several potoos but could not get within range. I walked several miles along the trails hoping to hear an be close enough to a cracid to collect one, but I was unlucky. I did hear several tinamous but I did not get a look at them and was therefore unable to collect them. I had to return early to camp as we were planning to leave this area early today. On the way back I came across a large flock of mixed species of birds but they were mostly tanagers. There were some piculets and dendrocolaptid among them. Most of the species had been collected previously, and I missed several shots of the species which we did not have in our collection. At one point I saw a movement in the brush close to the ground and got a look at the tail of an animal which looked like a squirrel. I took a shot at where I thought the body should be but unfortunately I had loaded the shot myself and it was a dud. (I had many shots last night but almost everyone

R.B. Hamilton
1967

Journal

5 km N, 5 km E of Pomacochus, Dept. of Amazonas, Peru, elevation 6000 ft.

August 29 misfired. I must have done something wrong.

About 10:00 we broke camp.

En route to Rio Chunchuca, Dept. Cajamarca, Peru

On the way we stopped at Pomacochus. This is a very large lake, possibly a mile across and 4 or 5 miles long. There are cattail marshes at the northeast end. We looked for ducks but saw only grebes. We did hear bitterns and rails in the marshes but could not identify either species. We did not spend much time here as we have a long way to go and time is rapidly running out for Ray and Fred, who are returning home in several days. We spent most of the day driving, retracing our earlier route. About 16:00 we arrived at our campsite at Rio Chunchuca.

Rio Chunchuca, 19 km S, 27 km W of Jaen, Dept. of Cajamarca, Peru

This campsite is along the river next to a mountain. The vegetation ~~is~~ somewhat resembles our oak woodlands back home. There are many rocks and rotten logs along the ground. Fred and I put out traps. Fred and Ray put out one net and I put out another. Ray looked for herps and succeeded in finding geckos, Leptotyphlops sp., and Bachia sp. I found several likely-looking trapping sites plus a hollow tree which

R.B. Hamilton
1967

Journal

Rio Chunchuca, 19 km S, 27 km W of Jaen, Dept.

August 29 seemed to be used by some animal, and I placed a trap in there. Unfortunately, when placing the trap in the tree, I put my hand on a scorpion whose sting was quite painful. There were several species of flycatchers, conebills, and hummingbirds at this site. After supper, I looked for owls but could not find any although the habitat looked good. Ray looked for geckos but was unsuccessful. Before retiring, I helped get some bats out of Ray's and Fred's nets which seemed to be successful especially in catching vampires.

August 30 We awoke about 06:30. I got some bats out of Ray's and Fred's nets. I then picked up my trap but did not catch any mammals. My trap in tree was sprung. I guess I should have used a larger trap. After breakfast Ray and I looked for herps We turned over many logs but found only a couple of geckos. About 10:00 we bathed in the river and then departed.

En route to Hualapampa, Dept. of Cajamaraca, Peru

We retraced our route. We hoped to get to Porculla Pass, but we were having trouble with the oil seal on our left rear tire. When passing El Arenal we checked to see if there were any "chameleons" left for us. There were none; however, one of the natives had recently seen one and Ray

R.B. Hamilton
1967

Journal

En route to Hualapampa, Dept. of Cajamaraca, Peru

August 30 and Fred collected it. Here we took pictures of this lizard in a pepper tree. Carl took pictures of some of the native children. By the time we left Hualapampa, it was doubtful if the car would make if over the mountain, so we stopped and set up camp.

Hualapampa, 2 Km S, 15 Km W of San Felipe, Dept. of Cajamaraca, Peru, elevation 4000 ft.

We fixed the wheel here as well as we could and Fred and Carl set out traps while I set out 2 nets. I had planned to stay up with the net, but I wasn't feeling well so Carl said he would do that.

August 31 During the night the net caught about 20 bats. Most of the bats were Chorillia sp. One was a strange long-eared bat which we had not collected previously. Many vampires had gotten in the net but they were shaken out and not collected.

Both Ray and Carl were successful in trapping. Both trapped Phyllotis andinum. We did not spend much time here as we were anxious to move on. This was the same spot at which we had camped August 17 and 18.

En route to Cerro Vieja, Dept. of Lambayeque, Peru

About 10:00 we stopped at Porculla Pass (el.6500 ft.) and stopped. The area is mostly grassland and Ray and I decided to walk across the

R.B. Hamilton
1967

Journal

August 31

En route to Cerro Vieja, Dept. of Lambayeque, Peru

mountain to area where Ray had caught lizards on August 17. When walking we saw many Zonotrichia capensis and Andean Flickers (Colaptes rupicola). We saw several lizards scurring in the grass but could not catch any. We did catch several of the purple-bodied lizards that were at the same site caught on the 17th. Soon Carl and Fred drove up in the car, and Ray and Fred remained to catch lizards while Carl and I returned to the Pass to hunt flickers and sparrows. I got several shots but did not collect Zonotrichia capensis. I did collect several tiny frogs, which I gave to Fred, in stream. About 13:30 we moved on and stopped at area 7 km N and 21 km E of Olmos (el. 2500 ft, where we had stopped on the way up. Here both Carl and I collected a Guayaquil Woodpecker (Phloeoceastes gayaquilensis). Mine was an immature and had difficulty in skinning it so I discarded it. I also collected a Tropical Parula (Parula pitiayumi). Ray collected a chameleon-like lizard, but this one was different from the ones he had collected earlier. Peppershrikes and brush-finches were seen here as well as several species of warblers and flycatchers. About 15:00 we continued on stopping at Olmos for shopping. We then continued on past dark until arriving at Cerro Vieja.

R.B. Hamilton
1967

Journal

Cerro Vieja, 5 km SSW of Motupe, Dept. of Lambayeque, Peru

August 31 We gathered wood and ate in the dark. We did not set any traps or nets for we were anxious to get an early start in the morning, get back to

September1 Morrope, and livetrap some raralomys sp.

We awoke at 06:00. Immediately after breakfast we broke camp.

En route to Morrope, Dept. of Lambayeque, Peru

We stopped at Chiclayo for supplies and to get the car repaired. We picked up material for making livetraps for catching Paralomys sp. We finished in town about 17:00 and drove to camp-site near Morrope. This was same site used on July 14 and 15.

3 km SE of Morrope, Dept. Lambayeque, Peru (elevation 100 ft.)

It was past dark when we arrived. We set up camp and retired for the night.

Sept. 2 We awoke at 06:00. After breakfast we began making live traps. We made them out of museum special traps, tin cans, and hardware cloth. Below is a typical design for one of these traps:

R.B. Hamilton
1967

Journal

3 km SE of Morrope, Dept. Lambayeque, Peru

Sept.2 Carl went into the town of Morrope looking for kerosene. When he returned he said he had found a house that had some bats in it so me and I went back to catch the bats. We left about 13:0 and went into town. The streets are not paved and the buildings are of adobe. We went to house where bats are (house is abandoned) and find them hanging in a dark room. We blocked the open doorway with mistnet, and Carl caught bats with handnet. They were almost all Corilla sp. There was one vampire among them. We caught about six of these bats and then returned to camp. On way back we saw a snake that had been freshly killed in road. It was about 2 ft. long. It was sand colored with the back sort of speckled black and brown. Its coloration suggested that it was adapted for the desert. It was on road near area of large sand dunes. After we got back to camp, we all took live and snap traps in effort to catch Paralomys sp. before departed. I placed my traps in area of high sand dunes which was about one mile from camp-site and quite a hike. There were many mouse tracks here and it looked very promising. Others placed their traps in fence rows near camp. Near sand dunes was irrigated area where several species of birds were observed including Tawny-

R.B. Hamilton
1967

Journal

3 km SE of Morrope, Dept. of Lambayeque, Peru

Sept. 2 throated Dotterels (Oreopholus ruficollis) and several species of hummingbirds. The Andean Sparrow (Zonotrichia capensis) was also common here as were several species of doves. After supper I hiked back to area where traps were kept in order to check them during the night. However, it turned out they were not marked well enough and I was unable to find them.

Sept. 3 I checked my traps in the morning and found no mice in livetraps. I caught three mice but they were immature. Two were caught in one trap which I had found and reset during the night. That morning Fred relocated some of his traps near the sand dunes. I said I would take care of them Ray went to area of dunes to collect lizards and snakes. I had seen several snake tracks in the dunes and a couple of lizards that appeared different from any that we caught previously. When Ray returned he had collected a Tawny-throated Dotterel which he had collected in agricultural area that I had suggested. Back at camp I made some oatmeal cookies to serve as refreshments at our attempt at a going-away party which we had at noon. Carl had trapped two live Paralomys during the night, and Fred said he would take them back to Dr. Pearson by smuggling them thru customs. Fred and Ray left about 13:00 after

R. B. Hamilton
1967

Journal

3 Km SE of Mórrope, Dept. Lambayeque, Peru. Elev. 100'.

4 Sept ~~4 Aug~~ ~~4 Aug. 1967~~. We awakened about 0600 to the sound of the cocks crow, thereby indicating it was close to people. It had been windy throughout the night but the morning was clear. During the last 24 hrs the maximum temperature was 69° and the minimum was 62°F. After breakfast I went to check the traps. On 1 net line I caught two mice, both dead. One was caught in snap trap and one was caught in live trap but was not thrown into combat instinct was caught by waist below ear and wing. Both were immature and neither was put up. I moved several of the traps to locations where there were tracks from the night before. And started to check my traps but came up and said we would have today and to pull the traps. There was no mice in my traps so I took in all the traps. I took in 11 live and eleven snap traps off of my line and 11 live and 5 snap traps from 1 net line. While doing this I saw an aerial display given by Geositta. During this display it hovered stationary over one spot about 20' in air with rapid wing beats. It utilized a song "unmuted with continuity". At the first end 40' to the end of beach still giving same note. Another Geositta was about 100' away but showed no special behavior during the above performance. White-winged Dove, mockingbirds, [Plumbeous Finches,] Crowing Ground Dove and Vaux's Swift Hummers were seen. I then returned to camp where I reorganized all my gear and got ready to move. About 1315 we left and headed S. Nothing unusual observed on trip.

B. Hamilton
1967

Lowered

11 Km S of Chiclayo, Pan Am Highway, Dept. Lambayeque, Peru, Elev. 100'

48cp We did see Military Starlings, and Saffron Finches along the way as well as both Black Turkey Vultures and Sparrow Hawks. We stopped in Chiclayo at about 1400 and did some shopping. Carl visited the travel agent and told him that we would not be back. We left town at about 1515. About 4Km S of town we stopped at filling station for H2O. There were many people. There about 150 people were lined up with buckets to buy something. We guessed that the something was kerosene since we were unable to get any in Lambayeque several days previously. A couple Kilometers further on we did get 3 gals. of H2O at filling station but could not get air for our tires since their compressor wasn't working. At about the time of Region we began the notice sand dunes with vegetation type. This looked like suitable area for ~~Peru~~ Phyllotis gerbilis. We then proceeded to place when road met to Eten Puerto from Pan American Highway. We stopped in this area for about one half an hour looking for suitable plan to trap P. gerbilis. At one location I pulled up a Beetle in short sparse grass and Carl was turning car. We finally settled on an area at SW of intersection where a road left Puerto Eten road to Lomas. There was a vine petal yard dove with a specific yapper (but a different one than formerly associated with P. gerbilis. To the E was wet pasture with a small rocky pool that had about 30 Red Phalarope swimming in it. Mockingbirds, Hummer, dove, Sparrow and other were in the area. I photo a capped Ligid from a similar area to the E. We arrived about 1700, set up camp and then put out the live traps; about 2030 I checked

R. B. Hamilton
1967

Journal

11 Km S of Chiclayo, Pan Am Highway, Dept. Lambayeque, Peru, Elev. 100'

Sept 4 the 15 lin traps & had set with negative results and in addition set out 23 snap traps in an attempt to see if P. gerbilis is present. Then back to the tent and sweat sleep. The weather at this location was windy and overcast with temperatures about 65° F.

Sept. 5 The morning was not as windy as with before (5 knots approximately) and overcast with temperatures about 60° F. I got up about 0600 and checked my traps. I caught one mouse (it unfortunately was Accodon or something similar) in a mist net set up Monday Eve 5'×10' on a dune about 3' high. All other traps were empty but one snap trap on leaf litter near large caper plants was sprung. I pulled my snap-traps at this time but left my lin traps out. After breakfast I packed up lin traps and looked for Red Phalaropes with an idea of shooting one but they were unfortunately gone. The birds seemed to be the same ones that were present yesterday. I then put up the decks that were caught yesterday and decided to try to keep more alive for another day. We then broke camp but did not leave as soon as planned as the car was bogged down in sand and we had to clear it out. With the aid of a few rocks, the two pieces of canvas tent and I run on a ground cloth, a little digging and my plunking we got out after about 4 tries. Probably the lighter load in the car helped greatly in this undertaking. We then headed S on the Pan American Highway. Between Km 726-723 there were nice sand dunes on left side of highway. There seems to be many geckos and caper bushes and it looked like P. gerbilis might be present but we decide to push on. We did stop and discuss both lizard and

R.B. Hamilton
1967

Journal

5 Sept. 30 Km. S, 20 Km E of Chiclayo, Dept. Lambayeque, Peru. Elev. 100'

mice tracks in the sand as well as many birds especially hummers around the flowering caper bushes. We headed S and after crossing the river S242 came across an area that looked especially good. There were many more tracks at this location and it looked like several P. gerbilus are doomed. However it is still early and after some searching we find a little used road going W and investigate and find several suitable camping spots. We then decide to head E on the road we saw just N. of S242 river (which is hardly a trickle) and to head for S242 and Hacienda Cayalti. The road we used seems to be going to sugar refinery for there were so many dropped sugar cane the road almost seemed paved with them. This road climbed gradually and was surrounded by sugar cane in irrigated parts and Mesquite vegetation similar to what we had seen in the Sechura in the non-irrigated parts. There seemed to be many birds in the mesquite but there was no place to park. We went about 20 Km's up this road and camp. It a fine and beautiful night. Even as we were setting camp in open land. We stopped at one and saw about 20 Snowy Egrets Egretta thula in this pond. On addition there were Lesser Yellowlegs Tringa flavipes, Greater Yellowlegs, Tringa melanoleuca, Spotted Sandpiper, Actitis macularia, Pectoral Sandpiper, Calidris melanotos, Baird's Sandpiper, Calidris bairdii, Many Wilson's Phalarope Steganopus tricolor and some smaller sandpipers probably Calidris pusillus. The birds especially the Phalaropes were very restless - often taking off and flying in circles. It appears that they are migrants and are about ready to move on. Across the road in another small pond with smaller numbers of the same thing. On nearby highground are standing about 50 Black Vultures Coragyps atratus close together. Brown hilled anis Crotophaga sulcirostris are also present here.

R.B. Hamilton
1967

Film Catalogue

Date	Roll #	Film #	Subject	Location	Lens	Setting
20 July	I	1	Pelican	Reventazon	55m	125 f5.6
"	"	2	"	"	"	"
"	"	3	"	"	"	"
21 July	"	4	Tarantula	Bayoua	"	125 f2.8
"	"	5	"	"	"	"
"	"	6	"	"	"	"
22 July	"	7	Fox	Desert Near Bayoua	"	125 f1.8
"	"	8	"	"	"	" "
23 July	"	9	Landscape	Trap area near Tric Trac Pt.	"	125 f 2.8
"	"	10	Mouse hole (caught mouse)	"	"	" f1.8
"	"	11	" landscape	"	"	" f2.8
"	"	12-21	Blue-footed Booby	Near camp at Tric Trac Pt	135	" f3.5
"	"	22	Cormorant's on island	"	"	"
24 July	"	23-24	Larus modestus flying	"	"	"
"	"	25-26	Coragyps atratus	"	"	125 f11
"	"	27-35	sula gamardii	"	"	" f8
"	"	36	Cathartes aura	"	"	"
"	"	37	Larus cirrocephalus	"	"	"
"	II	4-5	Coral snake	"		125 f10
25 July	II	6	Sand Dunes	Plateau between Tric Trac Reventazon		125 f8
"	"	7	Dunes & vegetation Hummocks	"		" "
"	"	8	"Mule Ear" vegetation on Hummocks	"		"
—	"	9-11	?			125 f5.6
30 July	"	12 9-10	Mesquite vegetation	Quebrada Fondo		125 f5.6 60 f8
"	"	13 11	"Mistletoe" on Mesquite	"		60 f8
1 Aug	"	12	Squirrel	" Tarinas		60 f4
2 Aug	"	13	fox	"		"